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BANK HOLIDAYS.

**THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
CO., LTD..**

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
CO., LTD.

Finland's Part In World Peace

LONDON, Mar. 18 (UP).—It is authoritatively stated that the new trade pact between Great Britain and Spain will be signed at Madrid tonight.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

C. R.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

**THE HONGKONG FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED**

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st March to the 4th April, 1940, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers,
The Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1940.

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—The Italian collier, Tynna Prima, 4,053 tons, broke in two following an explosion off the south-east coast today.

Thirty-six of the crew were saved. One drowned.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

G.  R.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

ASSASSINATION SEQUEL

• He was indeed sorry that any such apprehensions should have arisen, but since they had found expression, he was glad of the early opportunity of stating in public what he had already said more than once in private that the act of an isolated fanatic could not conceivably have the smallest influence upon the judgment of His Majesty's Government, one way or the other, upon affairs in India. (Cheers).

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. R. A. Butler, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated that there was no truth in the reports circulated in North China that Chinese coolies were being secretly recruited in northern China and taken to Franco to dig trenches on the Western Front. Asked what steps had been taken to counteract this "Japanese propaganda," Mr. Butler replied that the attention of the Japanese authorities in North China was already drawn to the untruthfulness of the reports.

The late Mr. Roberts and

Indian Industry Development

last night it was stated he was comfortable but would probably be in hospital for some time.

...of the newspapers began to voice it editorially, it asserted itself in speeches at important meetings, and at length was uttered frankly by Germans high in office.

Resumed

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—The War Office announces that leave from the R.E.F. has resumed.

MAGAZINE PAGE

SHORT STORY

by NORAH WHITESTONE (Hongkong's Own Author)

HE DID not want to be a soldier.

One of the many millions of China's sons intent upon the task of providing the nation's food on the tiny Kwangtung farm, Wong's life was penurious, it is true, but his family had always contrived through the alternations of good harvests and had to retain enough to fill their own rice-bowls, to clothe themselves decently and, above all, to command the respect and goodwill of their neighbours.

But it had to be, and Wong-Kuk, munched off to the war, if by a stretch of the fancy the bent knees and leathery, country-man's gait can be so termed.

Nor can it truthfully be said that at the end of his military training his aspect was strikingly martial. He loathed his drill, was distrustful of his rifle and resentful of the necessities of its toilet.

This unresponsive unit was by no means "persona grata" with his sergeant who—himself a Northerner—gave vent to lurid expressions of his dislike for the "Kwangtung Camel". But had this all peace, all distaste of belligerence, same sergeant been destined to follow the fortunes of Wong's martial future he might have mitigated his scathing verbiage.

WONG went on active service with the set—though unexpressed—intention to do more than he was obliged.

No patriotic fervour sustained him; no thought of the honour, justice, glory, sacrifice or other quality popularly ascribed to war, spurred him on.

In his formerly peaceful countryside the villagers did not concern themselves with affairs beyond a few miles radius and in the chaos of sudden retirement before the overwhelming numbers of a ruthless foe, cut and troubled as a unit of the military off from all hope of aid, staggered until the Company occupied a village lately relinquished by the opposing forces.

The traces—only too evident—of will it was that Wong constituted a the excesses, the brutalities, the unit of the ragged, footsore, hungry



THE EVOLUTION OF WONG

hand which found sanctuary across the border.

Indeed he had wilfully lagged in the rear hoping and seeking for another solution of the impasse. But, if isolated and friendless in occupied territory he well knew what fate awaited him.

Despondent and sullen, he accepted internment.

Long days, longer weeks, and interminable months of interable boredom, of enforced idleness, of futile speculation of sulky glaring at the world beyond was now Wong's portion.

Then, news filtered in of the occupation of his own village, which had in truth suffered little damage, but this Wong did not know. Now his brain seethed, his eyes glittered, his speech was incoherent, but he strove to utter futile threats.

Before his flaming eyes the vision of that other desecrated hamlet.

NEAR the "witching hour of night" a figure crouching in the gloom suddenly comes to vivid though stealthy life and races for the doubly encircling wires.

A shout! A stentorian "Halt! or I fire!" affects the fugitive not at all.

The agile form safely reaches and squirms beneath the cruel, jagged barbs tearing the palpitating flesh. But freedom is not yet. Another and outer ring is to be surmounted if liberty is to be attained, and in feverish haste he essays the climb.

Now the threat to fire is proved no idle menace. A shot he never heard brought an end to Wong's attempt to become once more a soldier.

The unconscious figure came to earth and life was ended—by a neutral bullet.

And another tiny farm is short of a needed and lusty hand. The old father said little when he realized that his best-loved son must rest for ever long miles away. And when the few hours of hard-earned leisure arrive, the ageing couple sit silent, side by side, upon the doorstep and gaze upon the distant, fading hills beyond which the first-born had for ever disappeared.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"Mr. Wattle thinks I'm very intelligent—I TOLD you I'd look a fright in this blue dress, Mother!"

INTELLIGENCE TEST

ARE YOU WEATHER WISE?

Since we all talk about the weather, we might at least talk intelligently. Here are some common beliefs about the weather—many of them wrong. To test your weather wisdom, check each, whether true or false, before turning to the answers. If you get as many as 19 right, your achievement is cyclonic.

1. The coldest winter weather usually comes when the days are shortest.
2. A ring around the moon is a sign of coming rain or snow.
3. A high barometer is always a sign of fair weather ahead.
4. Snow is merely frozen rain.
5. Gardens in valleys and hollows generally receive autumn frosts before gardens on hilltops.
6. Open windows attract lightning.
7. "It isn't the heat, it's the humidity that makes certain days uncomfortable."
8. Hail rarely falls during the winter.
9. A change in the phase of the moon brings a change in the weather.
10. No two snowflakes are identical in pattern.
11. It is correct to say the "dew falls at night."
12. Typhoons are restricted to the Far East.
13. The average number of thunderstorms in progress throughout the world at any instant is nearer 2,000 than 200.
14. It is sometimes too cold to snow.
15. Summer is warmer than winter because the earth is then nearer the sun.
16. Thunderstorms sometimes cause milk to sour.
17. Radio static is more pronounced in summer than at any other time.
18. Rainbows may be seen at night.
19. Thunder is absolutely harmless.
20. Frost is frozen dew.
21. It is especially dangerous to seek shelter from a thunderstorm under a solitary tree.
22. A red sunset usually means stormy weather next day.
23. A heavy dew is a portent of clear weather.

—AND HERE ARE THE ANSWERS

1. False. The shortest days are December 21, 22, and 23. Until late in January, the earth continues to give out more heat than it receives from the sun, thus warming the atmosphere. The coldest weather is usually experienced after the balance has been struck.
2. True. The halo around the moon results from the presence of high cirrus clouds, composed of minute snow crystals, in the path of the moonlight. These clouds generally presage unsettled weather.
3. False. The significant thing is not whether the barometer is high or low, but whether it is rising or falling. A steadily falling barometer—even though it shows high pressures—almost invariably means bad weather approaching.
4. False. It's sleet that is frozen rain. Snow falls directly as snow from snow-clouds, the flakes being formed by the condensation of moisture at temperature below freezing.
5. True. The heavier cold air creeps into the lowlands, frequently bringing temperatures 5 to 10 degrees below those on the hill-tops.
6. False. There is no basis in fact for this belief.
7. True. When the humidity is high, the air, already saturated with water, cannot absorb body perspiration.
8. True. Hail never forms unless a thunderstorm is going on; and the conditions producing such a storm are rare in winter.
9. False. This is one of the commonest of mistaken weather beliefs. All records show that changes in barometric pressure—which bring changes in the weather—go on regardless of the state of the moon.
10. True. Scientists have never found two snowflakes exactly alike.
11. False. Dew never falls, but forms where it is found. The moisture from warm air is deposited on something cold enough to condense it, dew is formed.
12. False. Typhoons are cyclones.
13. True. Statistics indicate that during every instant an average of 1,600 thunderstorms are bellying over the earth.
14. False. The extreme dryness of very cold air renders the likelihood of a heavy fall rather remote because of the lack of moisture to form thick snow clouds. But that's all there is to support this common belief. A 2-inch fall has been recorded while the thermometer registered 24° below zero.
15. False. We are nearest the sun on January 2nd. We fail to get full benefit of its heat, however, because the winter days are shorter, the sun's rays slanting, and as much as 80 per cent. of the heat may be reflected into space by snow lying on the ground.
16. False. Hot, humid water—a condition favouring thunderstorms likewise favours bacterial growth, which causes milk to sour. The thunderstorm is entirely innocent.
17. True. Static is caused by weather disturbances. Because thunderstorms are so frequent in summer, the annoying type of static caused by lightning is heard more often then.
18. True. The lunar rainbow was observed as far back as Aristotle. Generally speaking, rainbows are formed by the passage of light rays through water-drops. Moonlight, which is only reflected sunlight, will serve the purpose.
19. True. No records indicate anything to the contrary.
20. True. When objects upon which dew is deposited are so cold that they can freeze the liquid deposit, frost is formed.
21. True. Solitary trees are struck by lightning much more often than trees in a group.
22. False. A red sunset presages clear, dry weather. The dry, dusty atmosphere which is almost always associated with good weather transmits the red ray of the sun in greater measure than the blue.
23. True. On cloudless nights the earth loses its heat more rapidly, and a heavier dew results. Such clear skies, which make for a heavy dew, likewise mean no immediate rain. Similarly, heavy frosts are generally followed by fine, clear weather.

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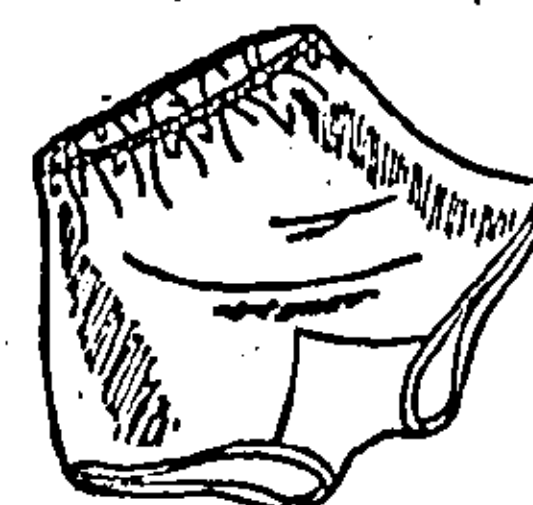


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E11370	Blue Danube Waltz	Berlin State Opera Orch.
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	Overture Pt. 3 Rosamunde	
E10645	Rhapsody in blue (Gershwin)	Julian's Fuh's Sym. Orch.
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E10774	Finlandia (Sibelius)	Berlin State Opera Orch.
	Yalse Triste (Sibelius)	
E10751	Roses of the South (Strauss)	Dajos Bela Orch.
	Morgenblatter (Strauss)	
E11103	Meditation, "Thais" (Lalo)	Paris Philharmonic Orch.
	Funeral march of a Marionette	
E11100	Parade of the tin soldiers	Orchestre Maseotte.
E10824	Hobgoblins review	
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E11364	Moonlight on the Alster	
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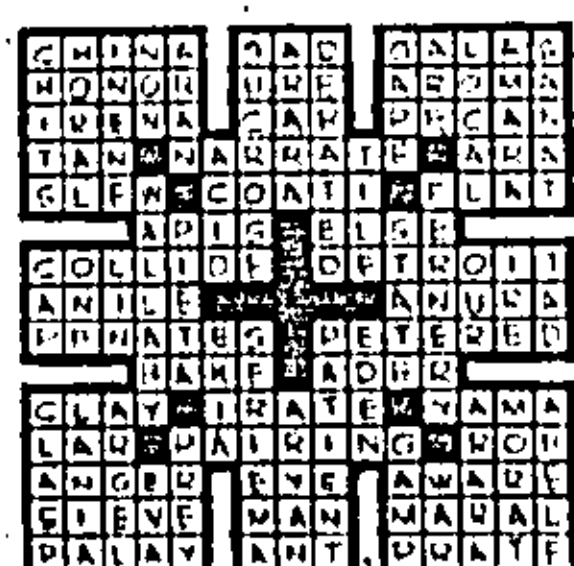
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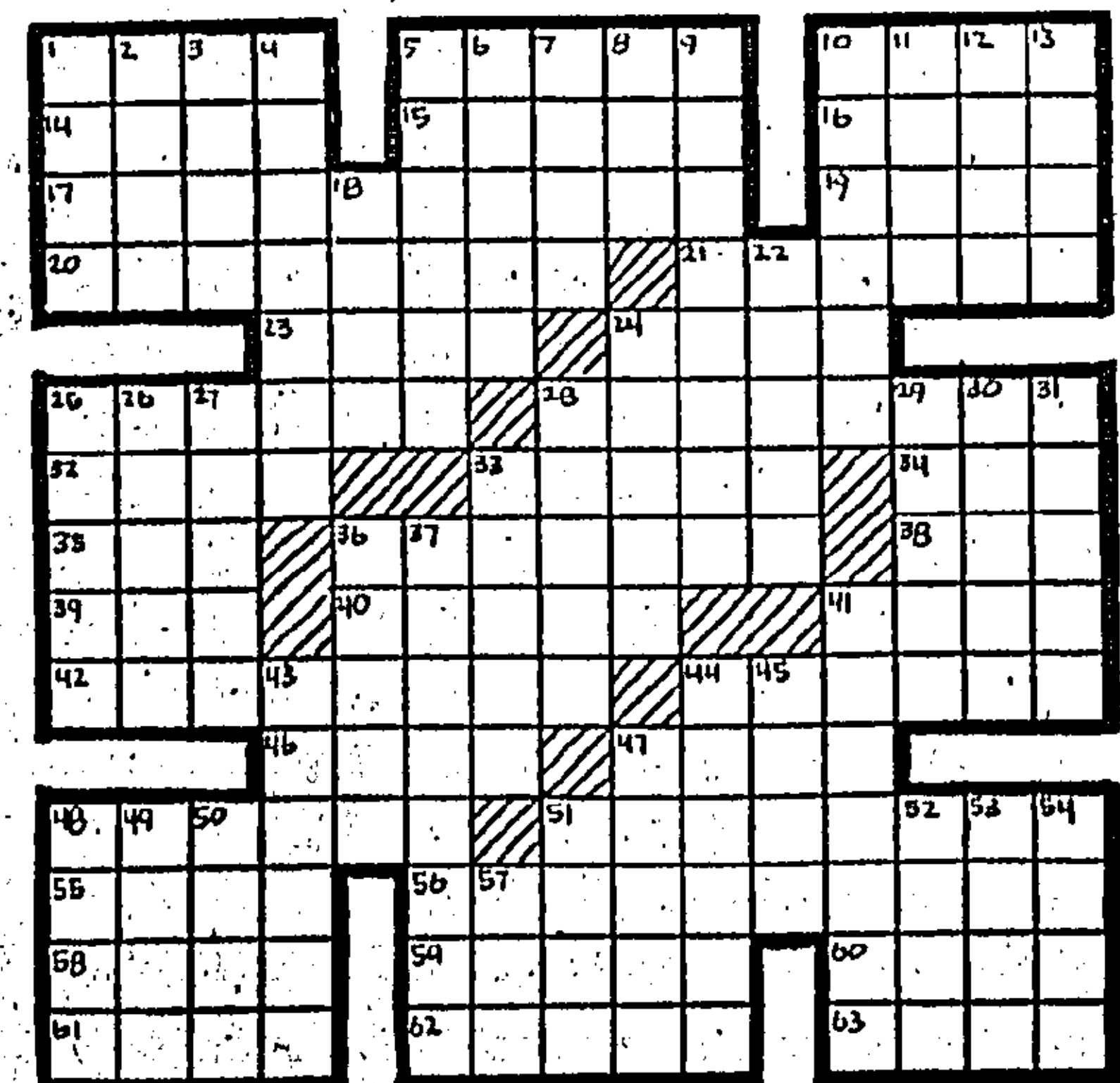
Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS
ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

- ACROSS
- 1—South African headlines
 - 2—One of many
 - 3—White with age
 - 4—Leaves out
 - 5—Quintessence
 - 6—In a little while
 - 7—In a little while
 - 8—Disorderly gatherings
 - 9—Farthest reaches
 - 10—Not finished
 - 11—Well-to-do
 - 12—Head covering
 - 13—Order of soldiers
 - 14—Expression of thanks
 - 15—Century plant
 - 16—Cite as authority
 - 17—Took four
 - 18—Insufficiently illuminated
 - 19—Vessel of war
 - 20—By way of
 - 21—Clue name
 - 22—Author of "The Old Man and the Sea"
 - 23—Shape
 - 24—Abandon use of
 - 25—Small jobs
 - 26—Woe (Scottish)
 - 27—Part of jaw
 - 28—Take hold of
 - 29—Footing material (pl.)
 - 30—Mixed with expectation
 - 31—Head-rail



- DOWN
- 1—Loose outer garments
 - 2—Guards of danger
 - 3—Do bidding of
 - 4—Type of fastening
 - 5—Immerse thoroughly
 - 6—Obstacle in racing
 - 7—Medley
 - 8—In a little while
 - 9—Dearest of value
 - 10—Droops of
 - 11—Potassium nitrate
 - 12—Got up
 - 13—One who walks to water
 - 14—Native of Italian castle
 - 15—Sifter
 - 16—Friend
 - 17—Useful (French)
 - 18—Plays dirt card
 - 19—Resistant to duck
 - 20—Unreasonably severe
 - 21—Resistant to duck
 - 22—Box of mixed bread
 - 23—Village of Asia
 - 24—Cutting tool
 - 25—Indirect allusion
 - 26—Inclined trough
 - 27—Polite form of address
 - 28—Defensive armor
 - 29—Place of shelter
 - 30—First slice of scones
 - 31—Omitted
 - 32—Menace publication of address
 - 33—Adjuvant
 - 34—Circus brew

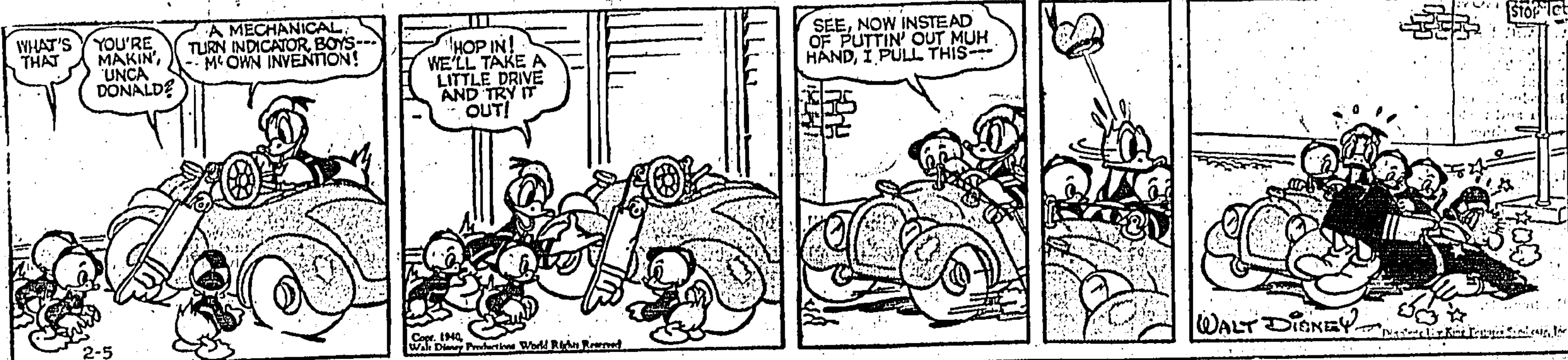


Breatheable Tablets

(Women's Auxilliary)

P. G. O. Bldg.

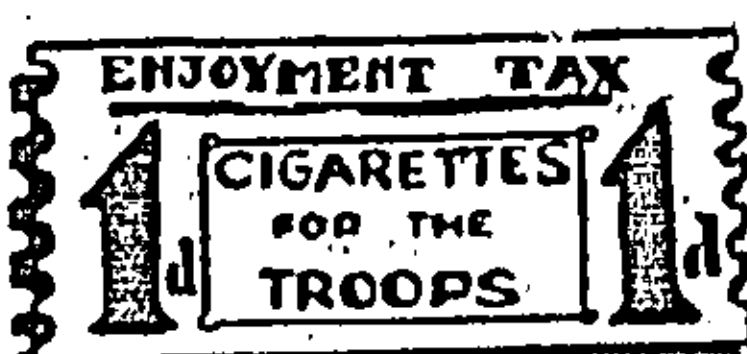
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£400,000 British Film Programme Starts

CINEMA-GOERS
PAY AN—



PATRONS of the State cinema, Sydneyham, S.E., are paying a voluntary "enjoyment tax" of one penny every time they go to the pictures.
The proceeds—averaging £25 a week—are being used to send cigarettes and comforts to the troops in France.
For every shilling raised through the "enjoyment tax" the management of the cinema contributes a penny.
"We are sending about 100 cigarettes a week to every soldier whose name is handed in," said the manager.

Four Big Pictures Will Be Made This Summer

By A FILM CORRESPONDENT

A BRITISH film-making programme which may cost between £400,000 and £500,000 was announced recently by David Rose, managing director of Paramount in this country, who has returned recently from America.

Four important films are to be produced this summer for world-distribution, and Mr. Rose says his company will not stint money in pursuit of the best possible results.

One rather disconcerting feature in Paramount's new plans is that Charles Laughton, much publicised some time ago as the prospective wonderful butler, will not now be in the screen version of Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton."

Instead, Cary Grant, who wants very much to play the part, will have it if his other commitments allow. Madeleine Carroll will probably be in this.

It is hoped to bring Laurence Olivier back from America to be the Lancelot of an adventure romance based on the story of the Knights of the Round Table. In that case Vivien Leigh is likely to play Guinevere.

A New Mr. Deeds

In a third picture, called "What Hot!" which is about a young American of British ancestry (a kind of Mr. Deeds, explains Mr. Rose), Bob Hope, the British-born Hollywood star, is mentioned for the central part.

A fourth picture around the career of Barney Barnato may have Anton Walbrook as Barney—which suggests either the glamourising of him or the unglamourising of the good-looking Mr. Walbrook.

Mr. Rose is being followed to England by his wife and baby. His is the first baby to be given a permit to travel here from America in wartime.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary Issued yesterday says:

The price set last week has slackened off to-day, but from the trade viewpoint it would seem buyers are nibbling at efforts to lower prices. Sellers however are indifferent to these blandishments.

Buyers	
H.K. Bank	\$1,400
Union Ins.	\$2,000
Fires Ins.	\$100
Wharves	\$100
Docks	\$22.10
Provident	\$5.20
Hotels	\$3.15
Land	\$27.00
Star Ferries	\$20.15
China Lights (Old)	\$21.15
China Lights (New)	\$21.15
Electricity	\$20.15
Telephones (Old)	\$30.10
Cement	\$12.00
Ropes	\$5.50
Dairy Farms (Old)	\$22.15
Dairy Farms (New)	\$22.15
Walsons	\$10.00

Sellers	
Docks	\$22.10
Tramways	\$10.15
Yau-mai Ferries	\$22.15
Telephones (Old)	\$30.10
Ropes	\$5.50
H.K. Bank	\$1,400
Union Ins.	\$2,000
Fires Ins.	\$100
Wharves	\$100
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Ropes	\$5.50

EMPIRE AIR SCHEME

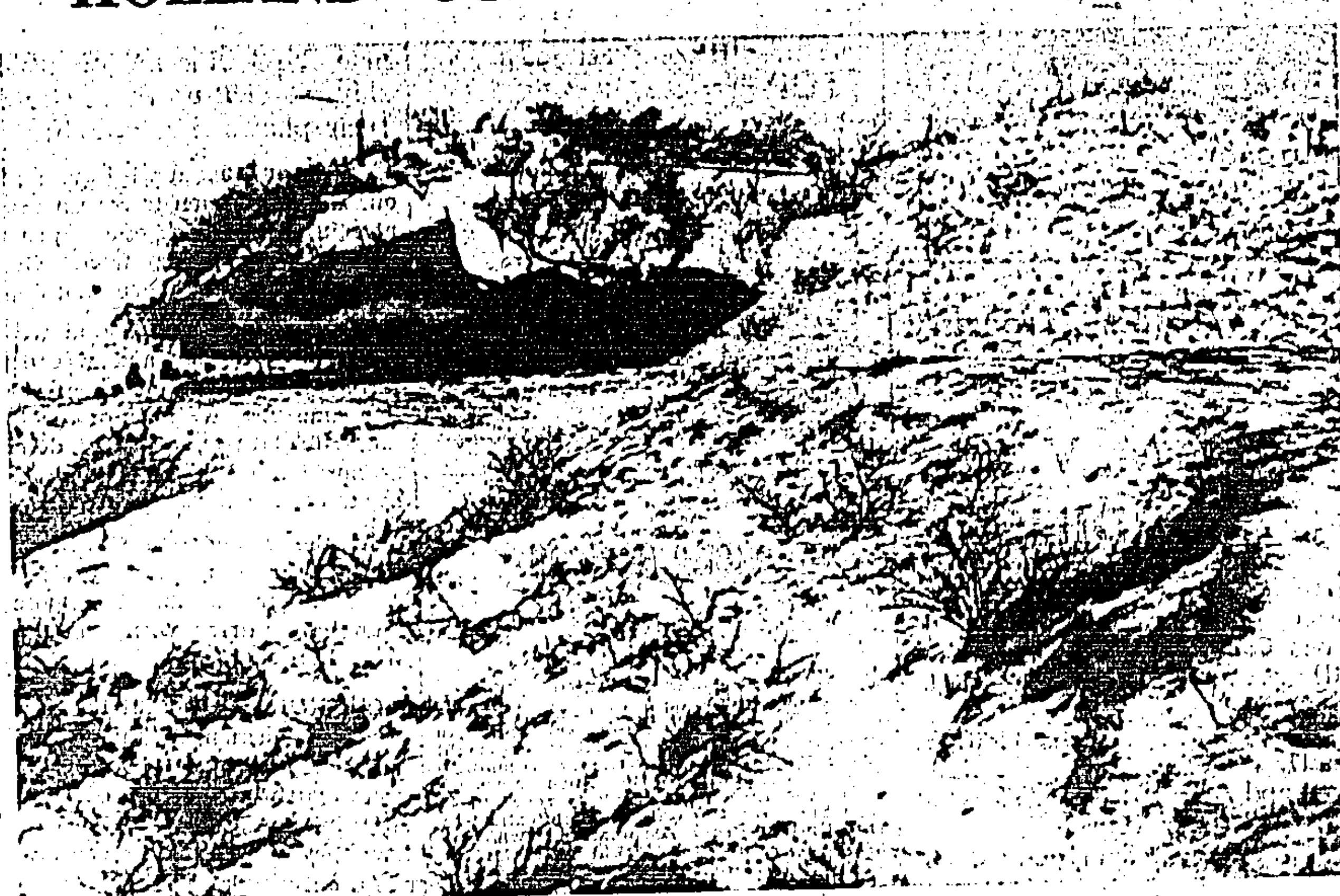
New Zealand Establishment Progressing Rapidly

Wellington, Mar. 17. The Minister of Defence, Mr. Jones, in an interview, said that it would soon be possible to provide full air training for 900 men annually, leaving about 2,200 annually to complete training in Canada.

When the system was in full operation just over 3,000 trainees could be sent to New Zealand at any given time.

Eleven hundred men were waiting to be posted in the Air Training Unit, while 2,000 were awaiting interview by the Selection Board.

HOLLAND GUARDS HER FRONTIERS



If Holland wants to maintain her neutrality she must keep a strong guard on her many frontiers in order to forestall any Blitzkrieg.
Her fortifications, which, together with the well-known water defences, protect the country, are manned day and night.
Photo shows a cleverly camouflaged and hidden command post in the dunes. Note the soldier on top.—Domei.

Clark Gable Has Pay Raised To £1,000 A Week By Studio

By PAUL HOLT

LUCKIEST MAN in the world is Clark Gable, film star.

In California, where the sun is shining, his boss, Louis Burt Mayer, sent for him and told him that he was tearing up his old contract, worth £800 a week, and giving him a new one at £1,000 A WEEK FOR THE NEXT SEVEN YEARS.

That means £364,000 in Mr. Gable's bank.

He gets this reward for consistent service—a twisted smile and a sense of humour, coupled with knowledge of how to be masculine in all circumstances on the screen.

His salary goes up while the salary of every other film star in Hollywood goes down.
The big money-earners of the screen for the past two years have been the free-lancers. Claudette Colbert earned £75,000 last year, Freddie March, Ronald Colman, Charles Boyer have earned £60,000 a year and more, going to the higher bidder. They have made Mr. Gable and the other big contract stars look like penny-a-liners.

But the day was broke out the salaries of the big free-lancers were cut in half. Where they earned £30,000 for one film, their price is now £10,000 at the outside.
It is Mr. Gable's turn to smile.

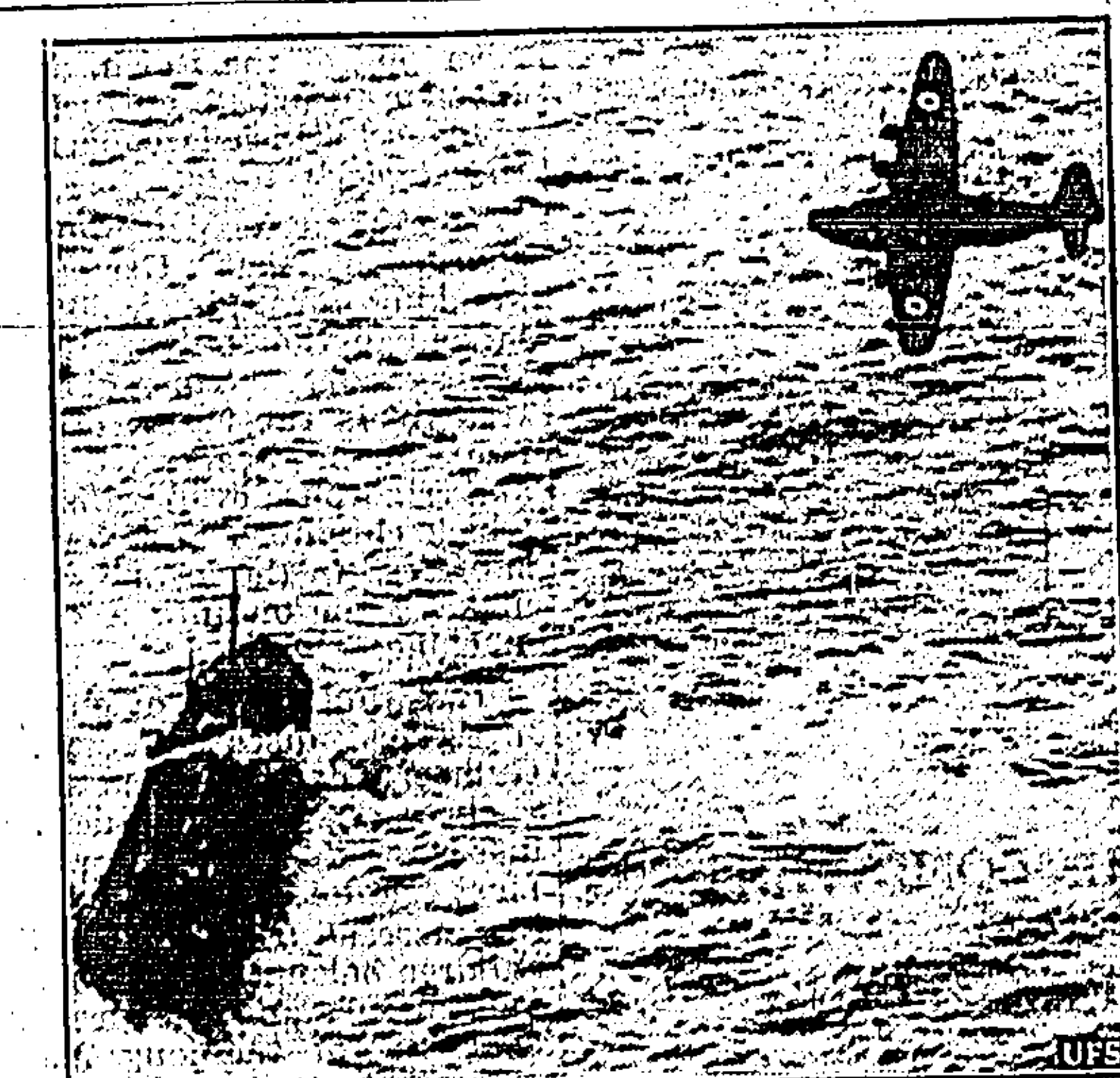
CAN YOU PROVE YOU'RE MY BROTHER?

—and the soldier did

WHEN Mrs. May, of London-road, Calne, Wilts., opened her door the smiling soldier on the doorstep said: "Hello, sis."

Mrs. May, suspicious of a hoax, said nothing. "Don't you know me?" said the soldier. "I'm your brother Harry. Harry Trowbridge. I joined up in Canada and here I am." "Sill! Mrs. May did not believe him. Her brother Harry had gone to Canada in 1923, but she had not seen him since.

"Can you prove you are Harry?" she asked—and not until the soldier had produced his pay card was he allowed into the house.



A four-engine British flying boat of the Royal Air Force circles over the freighter below, giving protection against enemy planes or subs. Convoys of the Coastal Command have flown more than 5,000,000 miles since the war began.

Doctor and Nurses To Pay £500 To Father Of Poisoned Boy

DAMAGES totalling £500, of which a doctor is to pay £450 and a hospital sister and a nurse £25 each, were awarded at Leicester Assizes to the father of a 13-year-old boy who died in Leicester General Hospital after being given insecticide.

Costs were awarded in the same proportion. The insecticide, it had been stated, was in a tin which had been labelled "Liquorice Powder." "Labelling of the tin as liquorice powder, and putting it in the medicine cupboard, was a dangerous thing," said Mr. Justice Oliver. "It was like a loaded bomb, which some day would go off and injure someone." The action was brought by William Hibbitt, the father, who claimed

As A. B. Bromfield held on to the porthole he said:—

I'VE GOT A CUSHY BILLET

BIRMINGHAM.

ABLE SEAMAN SIDNEY GEORGE BROMFIELD grinned when he saw the "Daily Express" front page.

He looked at the picture of the sailor, balanced like a human fly on the bow of the sinking destroyer Grenville.

"You that's me," he chuckled, "and blimey! it wasn't half cold! What you can't see in the picture is that I've got one bare foot."

"When the sea came swishing up I reckoned I should be joining it any moment. So, to give myself a better chance, I kicked off my left sea boot. 'That foot got cold, so I decided that if I was going to be drowned I'd drown in comfort, with the other boot on.'"

Sitting at the fireside in the home of his brother, sipping a cup of tea, his twenty-six-year-old seaman laughed as he told of his adventure. It was only when he spoke of the death of his comrades that the grin faded.

"I saw them go," he said. "I was slithering down the side of the ship. I closed my eyes for a moment, and when I opened them I could see my mates being sucked down in the whirlpool."

"I was fighting for life myself, but the sight of those lads going I'll never forget."

Suddenly the ship began to list

Bromfield said the ship sank on Friday soon after noon.

"I had just come off watch, after being up all night," he said, "and was snuggled down when the explosion happened. At first I thought we were dropping—a few depth charges, and turned over to have another snooze."

"But suddenly the ship started to list over. My mates ran towards the gangway. I sat up, rubbing the sleep out of my eyes, and decided 'The hatchway for me!'"

"When I got on deck there was a terrific list, and I wondered what to do. 'You see,' he explained naively, 'I couldn't swim, and that made it a bit difficult.'"

"I'd hold on to anything solid so long as there was anything solid to hold on to. As the ship listed, I squatted on the seat of my pants and clutched with her trying to keep an even keel."

"But there was a sudden plunge, and I found myself in the water, holding on to one of the porthole bars. By using these as a sort of ladder I swung myself from porthole to porthole until I reached the top one. Then I knew I could go no further, so that was where I stayed."

"While I was clinging there I saw two ships circling round, trying to pick up survivors. Two lifeboats—both seemed to be overloaded—passed me, but nobody answered my signals."

"A few hundred yards away I saw a Carley float, with about twenty men clinging to it. The whole sea beneath me was dotted with the bobbing heads of sailors swimming for their lives."

Bromfield said that when he had been balancing himself about half an hour on the porthole he was so cold that it seemed impossible to hang on any longer, and he didn't care if he didn't. He went on:

"But when I thought of those poor devils swimming about I told myself, 'You've got a cushy billet, you have! What are you grumbling about?'"

"Then came the most heartening sound I've ever heard. It was the voice of our captain, Captain Crenay, in the water himself, cheering his men."



OUR PRESS AND GERMANY

(Continued from Page 6.)

views and to secure his authority to send me a statement showing with some precision what he has in his mind—

(a) As to the matters which, for his part, he would propose should be discussed, and
(b) What proposals he could authorise me to put forward for the purpose of establishing that confidence which must necessarily be a preliminary to any settlement acceptable to public opinion here and elsewhere.

You will, of course, realise that I feel the matter should be pursued further; and to that end I think it might be best if I had something more definite so that I can take the next step. Believe me, if this can be arranged, I shall pursue the matter with all the enthusiasm and energy at my command.

If, as I hope you will, you have an opportunity of discussing this important question further with the Fuehrer, I trust that you will express to him my appreciation of his reception of me and my desire to do anything that I can to further the indications of co-operation which he then gave to me.
You will realise, I am sure, that it is of the utmost importance that there should be complete secrecy about this matter.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) KEMSLEY.

Dr. Dietrich's Reply

Munich, August 17, 1939.
Dear Lord Kemsley,

I am sorry that as a result of a journey abroad I have not been able to write to you sooner.

After your very agreeable visit to Germany and the frank talks which I had the honour to hold with you on Anglo-German relations, I received with the greatest interest the letter which you sent me through your colleague. You stated in that letter that mutual confidence is the first condition for friendly co-operation between peoples, but that unfortunately such confidence did not at present exist in your country towards Germany. In these circumstances I appreciate all the more the fact that you, Lord Kemsley, should be applying yourself with such enthusiasm and energy towards the re-establishment of this confidence, and should share with me the hope that by clearing away misrepresentation and misunderstandings a way may be found to bring our two nations together again.
It therefore seems to me that I

Brother of Brenda Paul Makes Scene

The brother of Brenda Dean Paul caused a scene by leaping into the dock at West London after the magistrate, Mr. Paul Bennett, V.C., and refused to grant his sister bail on a charge of attempted false pretences.

Brenda Dean Paul (29) was remanded in custody for a week, charged with attempting to obtain by false pretences a pair of silver-backed hair-brushes, valued at £4 17s. 6d., from a Kensington store. Addressing Mr. Bennett, Miss Paul said: "If I am remanded in custody I shall lose the allowance which my father makes me. I can arrange to go into St. Stephen's Hospital, and I will undertake to remain there for the week."

"I see it is a most unfortunate position to be in, but I cannot accede to your request," said Mr. Bennett.

Leapt Into Dock

A young man shouted from the back of the court: "Can she have bail? I am her brother."

He repeated the question several times. An assistant gaoler intervened.

The young man leapt into the dock and again made his request.

Mr. Bennett: You heard me refuse bail."

"To the officers he said: 'Remove that person.'"

The young man: You can say it as many times as you like. This is a frame-up. I heard you refuse nothing. Shouting "This is a frame-up," he was removed struggling.

can best respond to your friendly suggestion by setting myself to express to your wide circle of readers my own frank and sincere opinions. Perhaps this may make some small contribution towards the restoration of confidence. For so long as such confidence does not exist there can be no object in preparing for conversations of the kind which you have in mind. That is the Fuehrer's view also.

May I ask you to read my article and to send me the promised English article so that we may both examine the two and shortly publish them?

Yours, etc.,
(Signed) O. DIETRICH.

Dr. Dietrich has asked why I did not send my article to him and why my papers did not print his article. I have, I think, given him a complete answer to the questions.

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Tuesday, March 19, 1940.

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"Heil Hunger!"

UNTIRING propaganda has led the world to believe that the Nazi regime is producing a nation of splendid physique. Science tells another story, and science does not lie.

Dr. Martin Gumpert, formerly head of Berlin Dispensary for Deformity Diseases, has been making a thorough examination of documents provided by Nazi authorities and by doctors and scientists of the Reich, and has written an article entitled "Heil Hunger," which is condensed in the Reader's Digest.

His researches led him to the conclusion that Germany is breaking down physically. What is said to the contrary is sheer propaganda. This national tragedy is the result of under-nourishment, excessive labour, and rigorous over-training, to which childhood and youth are subjected in the insane effort to make a nation into a military machine.

The whole range of children's infectious diseases, says Dr. Gumpert, has increased sharply. Rickets, a vitamin-deficiency disease, fast disappearing in most countries, shows an appalling increase in Germany. These children belong to the Youth organisations, and the premature exertions of the long marches and military exercises undermine the growing organisms and contribute to the bone deformities which begin with rickets.

Medical reports of the Universities for the last four years indicate a marked physical deterioration, with an alarming increase in heart complaints. Young factory workers are in even worse condition. Women, once dedicated to the kitchen and the nursery, are now employed in factories in work far beyond their strength, with serious effects on their health.

Many more startling facts are revealed—increased alcoholism, suicides, and the death-rate among them.

We are so much accustomed to look with caution upon everything that pertains to Germany that even the statements of scientists are scrutinised closely. But there are good reasons for believing what Dr. Gumpert says of the general condition of the German people.

There is not to-day in Germany, he says, a definite state of hunger, as in the days of the World War blockade. But there is the much more treacherous state of continuous and chronic undernourishment. The Nazis have produced not health, but sickness.

WHY NOT FIGHT BACK?

"SIR," said Mr. Churchill, striking his chest, "the ordinary instincts of humanity require the rescue from the sea of drowning men or castaways, should they be observed by his Majesty's ships in the course of their duties."

Cheers from all sides; but no answer to my question "Whether, in view of the murdering of unarmed seamen by German airmen, he will consider ceasing to send out ships to pick up these German airmen when their planes are brought down in the sea."

Again and again, we have sent out our ships and men to search the seas at considerable risk and expense for possible survivors from German planes which have been shot down.

If their bodies are found we read of official funerals and wreaths inscribed "To a gallant enemy." At the same time we hear of the spraying with bullets, officially described as murder, of our unarmed seamen by those same "gallant enemies."

At the same time Goering, with whom we are at war, praises our "gallant airmen," and I suppose Mr. Churchill purrs with satisfaction. What humbug!

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI'S son was an alman in the Abyssinian war, and described in print with great gusto the fun of spraying Abyssinians—how they scattered, how they threw themselves on their faces, only making them a better target.

It was then only Abyssinians, but it made us feel pretty sick. Now it is Englishmen—and the "rabbits" become "gallant enemies."

I want to know! In the Spanish war the Italian and German airmen shot at those who jumped with parachutes, killed them easily in the air; it was more important to kill the pilot than the machine.

Is this now "bad form"? Or is it our orders, too? Is there an understanding between British and German airmen that it shall not be done? Or is it another one-sided piece of decency?

We did not torpedo the Bremen because there was no certainty that the crew could be rescued; but the Seven Seas are full of British and neutral ships sunk with all on board. We "play the game." What a game it is that Mr. Churchill boasts off!

THERE was nothing like it in the last war. Listen to Mr. Churchill then: "We cannot recognise persons who are systematically employed in the sinking of merchant ships and fishing boats, often without warning, and regardless of the loss of life entailed, as on the same footing as honourable soldiers" (Hansard, April 27, 1915, p. 873), and he decided to imprison them specially, separate from "honourable prisoners of war," till they could be tried for their crimes.

Crimes! Why, the U-boats of 1915 were virtuous in comparison with the German airmen of to-day, amusing themselves with fishing boats, lightships, and swamped boat-loads of escaping seamen.

Never mind! Goering says we are honourable enemies, and Goering is an honourable man. He won't be hard on us when he is the Reich Governor here. He will decorate our graves with wreaths, and the British Union of Nazis will shed tears as they kiss his hand.

In the Boer war the Boers pulled up rails and wrecked railway trains. If I remember aright, we put a couple of Boer prisoners on the engine as a protection.

Of course, these were only Boers, not German gentlemen; otherwise we might put a German sailor from some scuttled ship in each fishing trawler or lightship. The crew would see that he did his share of work, and the spraying with bullets would be less fun.

There are now some 3,000 of these prisoners doing themselves well in our internment or prison camps.

My information from the north is that they are behaving with insolence, confident already that their day will come.

WHEN I last asked the officer prisoners were costing us £2 per head per day to feed and house without including the cost of barbed wire and troops to keep them in.

It would be cheaper to let them and their own way back to that other prison camp which is Germany. In the last war they were made to work on the land, or behind the lines reconstructing France. I know but

Why do we rescue Nazi airmen who have been shot down into the sea?

Why not let them drown?

HERE IS A STRIKING
CONTROVERSIAL VIEW

by Colonel

J. C. WILSON

M.P., who won the D.S.O. in 1915

He has turned the prisoners of our ally Poland into slaves, slaves for How can he? What has he got to retort? What horror and a pleasant change. At sea he cannot

Officially, of course, the answer to this is that Hitler would retaliate. ally Poland into slaves, slaves for How can he? What has he got to retort? What horror and a pleasant change. At sea he cannot

OUR PRESS AND GERMANY

My Correspondence With Dr. Dietrich

By LORD KEMSLEY

I HAVE been credited recently over the Hamburg wireless station and in an address to German editors at Wiesbaden by Dr. Dietrich, the official head of the German Press, with launching an attack against him on the British radio and in the newspapers. I control. He has changed me with, among other things, lack of fairness, with prevarication and mendacity.

This accusation, coming from such a source, I need not seriously concern myself with. It may, however, be advisable in the interests of both the German and the British peoples for me to review in chronological sequence the events connected with the proposed exchange of newspaper articles between the two countries, an idea for which Dr. Dietrich was originally responsible.

On May 13 of last year Dr. Dietrich published in a number of the leading German newspapers a statement in which he had offered to put the entire German Press at the disposal of an American writer if he could have in exchange the right of inserting in certain American newspapers an informative article about Germany from the German point of view. He revealed that his offer had been rejected, and he made capital of that fact.

Challenge Accepted

Six days afterwards, on May 19, I learned of this suggestion and took up Dr. Dietrich's challenge immediately, and on behalf of my important group of British newspapers notified my willingness to accept the offer in question on the same terms. Six days after that, on May 25, an answer came to me from Dr. Dietrich expressing misgivings as to whether the proposal would really serve the cause of peace, and asking for certain assurances, mainly of a character protective to German interests, and the definiteness of the exchange to be made. I at once expressed in a letter to Dr. Dietrich my sincere hopes for a peaceful understanding between England and Germany, and informed him that the points he raised would be given with him, and dealt with by me after the Whitehall visit.

Six days afterwards, on May 31, I wrote once more to Dr. Dietrich agreeing unequivocally to all the points he had raised. I suggested that an official German representative should be appointed who would be empowered to discuss with me every detail of official procedure in connection with the exchange of the articles.

Visit To Germany

Fifty-three days later, on July 23, on the personal and urgent invitation of Dr. Dietrich, I went to Germany to discuss all the points with him, and on July 27 I arrived at Bayreuth, where I had an interview with him, and Mr. Chamberlain, important German officials. Dr. Dietrich, however, took up the attitude, in response to my request for immediate action, that that particular moment was not the right one for the publication of the articles. A later date, he suggested, might show an improvement in the international atmosphere which would give greater hopes of a rapprochement between the two countries. Expressing the opinion that the sooner the articles were published the better, I left Dr. Dietrich with the expression of a hope from him that he would be able to send me the German article very soon.

Nothing further, however, was heard by me from him until Monday, August 21. I was at that time taking a few days' holiday at Deauville, and

it was there that I received on that date the letter—untranslated, in its original German text—which was intended as a draft for publication. It had been posted by Dr. Dietrich in Munich, according to the postmark on the envelope, on August 19. It had reached my address in London on August 20, and had then been forwarded to Deauville.

The Soviet Pact

But on August 21 there was announced from Berlin the fact that the Soviet-German Pact had been successfully negotiated; as the official record shows, it was signed on August 23 by Ribbentrop and Molotov. As this document established and finally decided a complete reorientation of Germany's traditional anti-Communist policy, and alliance between Germany and Russia against the Allies, it made any hope of agreement by discussion very improbable. This was my view at the time, and I was supported in that view by some of the highest political authorities in this country.

Notwithstanding this trembling and threatening nature of the international situation, on the afternoon of August 22 Dr. Hesse, the German Press Attaché in London, at the request of Dr. Dietrich in Germany, called upon me at my house in London to inquire if the article had been safely received. He gave me a personal message from Dr. Dietrich to say that the article representing Germany's case should be published in Britain before the one stating the British case had been sent to and published by the German papers. This ingenious suggestion was, needless to say, not acceptable to me.

I could only remind Dr. Hesse that it had always been understood that there should be simultaneous publication of the views of both sides in both countries, that it would be manifestly unfair to the German people to deny them the right of reading the British statement at the same time as the British public was given the opportunity of reading the German case. Nevertheless, on August 23 I acknowledged to Dr. Dietrich receipt of his letter and article, and informed him I was arranging for the translation of the article.

Infamous Bargain

I will not express any opinion upon the German article, but content myself with pointing out that the essential condition of publishing it was that I should publish a corresponding article in the German papers, that this particular German article awaited a mutually agreed translation, and that although an English article had been prepared, it also awaited an agreed translation; and it was quite clear in my mind that before these two translations could be agreed the crisis between the two countries would be precipitated beyond repair. At that moment the international situation was at such a tension that any idea of reciprocal newspaper exchange was beyond consideration.

I reiterate my assurance to the German people that in conducting these negotiations I was throughout perfectly sincere in my desire for peace. It must be obvious that I made every effort and took every reasonable step to bring about this very desirable mutual exchange of views, but if I had been made aware during the course of my correspondence with Dr. Dietrich and my visit to Germany of the nature of the infamous bargain that must have been in the course of making at that very time between Hitler and Stalin for the division of Poland, and the sacri-

do worse things than he has done—uncharted mines are everywhere, no law of the sea or international law has not been broken.

There is no British money left in Germany for him to confiscate. Our prisoners in his hands cannot much exceed 100. In the last war retaliation was a very real threat. It forced Mr. Churchill to restore the criminal U-boat men.

BUT now, for all these crimes it is not our turn to retaliate. We might sow mines, as they sow mines, in the Baltic, and along that Norwegian coast, the highway for their iron ore supplies.

We might employ German prisoners at sea. We might employ them making roads in France, or, better still, in Sierra Leone or St. Helena.

They want colonies; let them see the colonies and develop them. There is that road into the fine back blocks of British Guiana (through a forest) which was suggested to the Jews.

None of these things need be more than a threat, if it would stop indiscriminate mining and torpedoing, and save some of those miserable Polish slaves.

There is no other way, save to remove Hitlerism.

PLEASE Turn To Page 5.

Anglo-French Co-operation

Colonial Ministries To Work Together

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary for the Colonies, and M. Georges Mandel, French Minister for Colonies, met again today in Paris and decided that the British Colonial Office and the French Ministry for Colonies henceforward would keep in constant touch.

They further decided that an organisation should be created both in London and Paris to maintain permanent liaison between the two departments.

There will be conferences from time to time between the governors of neighbouring British and French colonial territories.

Economic Programme

This contact will also be established between administrative and specialised officers of the territories.

Regarding the prosecution of the war, in the economic field, the Ministers agreed to examine the possibility of framing and co-ordinating a programme for the production and marketing of various colonial products with the object of making the fullest possible use of their joint resources.

French and British experts are meeting very shortly for this purpose.

Gandhi Defies Criticism

"I Will Go To Viceroy 50 Times If Necessary"

RAMGARH, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—"I shall go to the Viceroy 50 times if necessary," declared Mahatma Gandhi at today's meeting of the Subjects Committee of the Indian National Congress.

He made this declaration in reply to speakers who had criticised his "readiness to compromise with Britain" on India's future.

Ready To Fight In A Month

After offering to "start the fight" in a month if Congressmen would eradicate the "lack of discipline and atmosphere of violence," the Mahatma added: "I don't find anything to suggest that we are ready for the fight immediately."

Gandhi was speaking after the Committee had adopted a resolution demanding complete independence for India and rejecting Dominion Status as the solution.

Espionage In Holland

Prison For Nazi And Dutchman

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—Maximum sentences of six years imprisonment were passed on a German named Drees and a Dutchman named Bakker on charges of espionage.

The Dutch Police on March 1 arrested these two men in connection with the seizure of a secret wireless transmitter which had been operated from an attic at Schiedamschen. This transmitter was alleged to have been used for a code transmission of weather reports to Germany for the information of German airmen.

Drees is described as the Chief Editor of the West German Press section of Essen.

RECONCILIATION IN RUMANIA

Comment By The "Times"

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—The reconciliation between the Rumanian Government and the members of the Iron Guard was the subject of comment in the "Times" today.

The news in Germany, as an indication of an approaching change in the Rumanian foreign policy. This is not justified by the facts, says the "Times."

Although the Iron Guard before the war was certainly in close touch with the Nazis, there was indication that elements now extended was nothing more than an internal appeasement, members were only pardoned as individuals, and there may be nothing more to it than the ending of a feud, strengthening national unity.

INCREASE IN COMPENSATION

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—An increase in workmen's compensation was announced in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon.

Sir John Anderson said that the Government proposed to supplement compensation in the case of complete disablement by 5s. for a wife and 3s. for each child under 15 years of age. There will also be an increased scale in the case of partial disablement.

This is a temporary scheme for meeting cases of hardship.

A Royal Commission, now sitting, will consider workmen's compensation.

Premier Active Still at 71

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—Mr. Neville Chamberlain is 71 to-day and his birthday probably will be marked by a 15-hour working day.

It was formerly Mr. Chamberlain's custom to spend part of the day in his native Birmingham, but to-day he will probably be unable to depart from the strict daily routine which the heavy burden of the war has placed upon him.

Since he became Prime Minister three years ago, his energy has been that of a man many years younger and to-day Mr. Chamberlain is just as active as when he took office.

THREE-POWER TOTALITARIAN ALLIANCE LOOMING?

FROM PAGE ONE

spokesmen of the enemy who, at the same time, set up criminal war aims.

"Since that time the situation between the Western powers and the Reich have become completely clear."

Stock Markets Affected

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

NEW YORK, Mar. 18 (UP).—Selling on peace fears is seen as proof that war orders are all that sustained the market during the recession which has been in progress since the year began.

Believers in this thesis are numerous enough to cause trouble for the list.

The war babies are easy to discern—steel, rails, copper, aircraft, shipping and packing issues while the peace stocks are amusements, mercantiles, Canadian mining and business machine issues.

Meanwhile General Motors has announced an increase in their assets to \$1,700,000,000 as compared with \$1,500,000,000 last year.

London Reactions

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—On the Stock Exchange today, business was restricted by uncertainty concerning the diplomatic moves in Europe and the surprise announcement fixing new minimum prices for gilt-edged securities.

Prices in most sections eased but offerings were only moderate.

Trading gold-mining shares were depressed on unconfirmed reports of the Mysore tax on the proceeds of gold sales.

Dealings were started on the new war loan.

Wall Street was easy.

World Peace Commission

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—A World Peace Commission was suggested during question time in the House of Commons today by Mr. Arthur Woodburn, Labour member.

He asked the Prime Minister whether or not Government was prepared to set up a League Commission to set up a League Commission to investigate conditions for a permanent world peace, to examine the chief economic, territorial and racial problems which made for the war, and to discover whether there were principles for a peaceful settlement of international disputes which were generally accepted by nations.

Mr. R. A. Butler, in replying, said that Mr. Woodburn's ultimate aims were no doubt widely desired, but Lord Halifax was not convinced that the precise method he proposed would be best under the circumstances.

B.B.C. Comment

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—Discussing the meeting between Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler, the Diplomatic Correspondent of the BBC said yesterday that the meeting was a logical development of the Nazi trend in policy.

Hitler was probably trying:

- (1) to exploit the Italian support for a peace drive on his own terms.
- (2) to reconcile the axis with the Berlin-Moscow Alliance.

The meeting was particularly significant in view of the fact that Mr. Sumner Welles has just returned to Rome.

His postponed departure gave Mussolini time to see him again if so desired following the Brenner Pass conversations.

Evidently the Nazis were trying to get their case presented in a more favourable light with Mr. Sumner Welles than they themselves were able to manage directly from Berlin.

In any event, directly from Berlin, Italy had no intention of dropping her policy of non-belligerence for the moment at any rate.

It was generally recognised that Italy would be glad to see an early peace but that Mussolini was too much of a realist to believe that peace could be reached on Hitler's preposterous terms.

President Roosevelt's speech on Saturday, which stressed the rights of the small nations was also another indication to Hitler about the impossibility of peace on his terms.

On the other side of the picture the Nazis were suggesting threats if the peace offensive did not succeed.

The Nazi hints that Germany might get Italian military support were not taken very seriously, but there was a question of partnership in south-east Europe.

The Nazis had adopted two lines apparently:

- (1) They had no doubt tried to persuade Italy that the attachment to Russia was only temporary.
- (2) If that did not convince the Italians very much the Nazis would then try to persuade Italy that the Russian influence in the Balkans could best be nullified by a guarantee to Rumania or any other move to indicate their joint opposition to Russian influence there.

Mussolini must therefore make up

Raid Effects Compared

R.A.F. Exploits More Important

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—The recent activities of the R.A.F. compare very favourably with those of the German equivalent, says the "Manchester Guardian."

With regard to the death of a civilian, and the slight damage done to a workshop in Saturday's raid on Scapa Flow, the paper says that the German claims are as fantastic as usual.

That raid did little to compare with the R.A.F. raids of the German naval bases.

The Germans have not yet found it possible to launch any air action comparable to the R.A.F. attacks on Wilhelmshaven and Brunsbutel, when several direct hits were made on a pocket battleship from a height of several hundred feet.

After mentioning other R.A.F. attacks on Borkum (mine-laying and sea-plane bases), Heligoland (on a concentration of warships when hit on a cruiser was made), the "Manchester Guardian" says that the Nazi raid on Scapa Flow chiefly consisted of dropping bombs on open moorland, and with the exception of seven Naval casualties, with very little other result.

FROM PAGE ONE

tons, is a month's overdue and is believed lost with all hands.

Dutch Ship Sunk

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

FLUSHING, Holland, Mar. 18 (UP).—The Dutch steamer Sint Annaland exploded and sank quickly in the North Sea on Sunday evening. The crew of 21 was rescued.

Alarmed By Losses

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—Shipping and the shipbuilding position were reviewed in the House of Commons today.

Mr. E. Shawcross, Opposition Labour member, moved a motion criticising the Ministry of Shipping and demanding the speedy expansion of the shipbuilding programme.

He declared that the Ministry had entered into agreements with neutral ship-owners for the use of their vessels at rates much higher than received by British ship-owners.

He said it was rather alarming that we had lost more than three-quarters of a million tons of merchant shipping in the first six months of the war besides the many vessels which had been damaged.

Big Unemployment

He added that there were at present over 10,000 men unemployed in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industries as well as 20,000 engineers.

He understood that 75 per cent. of the ship building at present was for the Navy, and suggested that the Admiralty should be requested to release as many skilled men as they could for the building of ships for the merchant navy.

Mr. John Gilmour, Minister of Shipping, in replying, paid tribute to the men of the mercantile marine fishermen and the very valuable contribution which had been made by the Empire, particularly India.

He said that the Government was satisfied that the agreements with neutral owners represented a reasonable bargain to the mutual advantage of both parties.

Loans For Replacements

It was inevitable, he said, that the rates for neutrals should be higher than those for British ships because in chartering neutral ships the Government was competing in the international market.

Sir John mentioned that loans had been granted in respect of 55 new vessels and referred to the proposed scheme of compensation by which owners of ships lost by war risk would be given cash, equal to the amount which the ship was insured before the war plus a sum to be assessed by an independent tribunal. This would be held in trust until the owner signed a contract for the replacement of the lost ship.

Vigorous Anglo-French Press Campaign

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—The British and French press are asking for greater vigour in the prosecution of the war by the Allies.

The "Times" asks whether British diplomacy and war policy were concerned with making the greatest effect.

"Are we hitting as often as we can and whenever we can?" asks the paper.

The "Times" continues by saying that public opinion, so far from relaxing into complacency, would like to see a more dynamic, current running through the French and British effort.

The "Daily Herald," commenting on the Nazi diplomatic activity, asks whether Britain and France are doing all they can to keep the diplomatic initiative on their side.

Must Take Initiative

They must not just sit down and watch the gyrations of Ribbentrop, adds the paper.

With all the resources at their command they must take the initiative and keep it.

In Paris the public opinion is summed up by "Figaro" which says that the Government have to prosecute the war with the last ounce of their energy.

Allies Must Not Be Hasty

NEW YORK, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—The British and French clamour for action in the prosecution of the war by the Allies is seen in another light by the New York "Herald Tribune."

Hitler, says the paper, would win an important victory if the Allied High Command were forced into any hasty or ill-judged action.

Nothing To Report

PARIS, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—Today's communiqué says that there is nothing to report.

Allies Pledged To Assist Turkey

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—Asked in the House of Commons today if a comprehensive plan existed between Great Britain and France to render immediate military aid to Turkey if her integrity was threatened or if it became expedient for her to go to the aid of a neighbouring State, Mr. Butler replied that Britain and France were bound by a mutual assistance treaty to give Turkey the aid and assistance in their power in the event of her being involved in hostilities by a European power and consequential aggression by that power against Turkey.

The form of such assistance had been and was the subject of consultation between the three governments. The consultation naturally had taken into account the contingency referred to in the second part of the question.

OPEN CRITICISM OF MINISTRY "TRAVESTY"

FROM PAGE ONE

tons, is a month's overdue and is believed lost with all hands.

Dutch Ship Sunk

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

FLUSHING, Holland, Mar. 18 (UP).—The Dutch steamer Sint Annaland exploded and sank quickly in the North Sea on Sunday evening. The crew of 21 was rescued.

Alarmed By Losses

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—Shipping and the shipbuilding position were reviewed in the House of Commons today.

Mr. E. Shawcross, Opposition Labour member, moved a motion criticising the Ministry of Shipping and demanding the speedy expansion of the shipbuilding programme.

He declared that the Ministry had entered into agreements with neutral ship-owners for the use of their vessels at rates much higher than received by British ship-owners.

He said it was rather alarming that we had lost more than three-quarters of a million tons of merchant shipping in the first six months of the war besides the many vessels which had been damaged.

Big Unemployment

He added that there were at present over 10,000 men unemployed in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industries as well as 20,000 engineers.

He understood that 75 per cent. of the ship building at present was for the Navy, and suggested that the Admiralty should be requested to release as many skilled men as they could for the building of ships for the merchant navy.

Mr. John Gilmour, Minister of Shipping, in replying, paid tribute to the men of the mercantile marine fishermen and the very valuable contribution which had been made by the Empire, particularly India.

He said that the Government was satisfied that the agreements with neutral owners represented a reasonable bargain to the mutual advantage of both parties.

Loans For Replacements

It was inevitable, he said, that the rates for neutrals should be higher than those for British ships because in chartering neutral ships the Government was competing in the international market.

Sir John mentioned that loans had been granted in respect of 55 new vessels and referred to the proposed scheme of compensation by which owners of ships lost by war risk would be given cash, equal to the amount which the ship was insured before the war plus a sum to be assessed by an independent tribunal. This would be held in trust until the owner signed a contract for the replacement of the lost ship.

Vigorous Anglo-French Press Campaign

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—The British and French press are asking for greater vigour in the prosecution of the war by the Allies.

The "Times" asks whether British diplomacy and war policy were concerned with making the greatest effect.

"Are we hitting as often as we can and whenever we can?" asks the paper.

The "Times" continues by saying that public opinion, so far from relaxing into complacency, would like to see a more dynamic, current running through the French and British effort.

Must Take Initiative

They must not just sit down and watch the gyrations of Ribbentrop, adds the paper.

With all the resources at their command they must take the initiative and keep it.

In Paris the public opinion is summed up by "Figaro" which says that the Government have to prosecute the war with the last ounce of their energy.

Allies Must Not Be Hasty

NEW YORK, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—The British and French clamour for action in the prosecution of the war by the Allies is seen in another light by the New York "Herald Tribune."

Hitler, says the paper, would win an important victory if the Allied High Command were forced into any hasty or ill-judged action.

Nothing To Report

PARIS, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—Today's communiqué says that there is nothing to report.

LETTERS IT will RAIN!

Appeal From Scotland

To The Editor, The "Hongkong Telegraph"

Sir,—The Council of the Scottish Branch of the British Red Cross Society would esteem it a great favour if you would allow them to draw the attention of your readers of Scottish origin and with Scottish interests, to the Scottish Red Cross War Fund.

The main object of the British Red Cross Society, of which the King is Patron and the Queen, President, is to aid the sick and wounded in war, and it is nationally and internationally recognised as the Empire's pre-eminently existing for that object.

Scottish Red Cross work parties are busily engaged preparing dressings and comforts of all kinds, and many thousands of comforts and supplies have been sent overseas, including Finland. A Hospital Library Scheme has been organised and consignments of books have been forwarded to Medical Units of the British Expeditionary Force in France and to Military Hospitals in Great Britain. Arrangements are in hand for the establishment of Convalescent Hospitals and for the provision of food and clothing, to prisoners of war.

The Navy, Army, and Air Force Services and the general nursing arrangements of the Country are being greatly assisted by the Scottish Red Cross Nursing Service—V.A.D.s and Red Cross Detachments. Up to 31st December last over 6000 Scottish Red Cross members enrolled in the Civil Nursing Reserve. The Scottish Branch's first convoy of 20 Motor Ambulances and 15 Trailers is now in operation.

During the war of 1914-18 the Scottish Red Cross raised over £2,000,000 and Scots abroad contributed handsomely. Notable features of Scotland's effort were the Hospital Ship "St. Margaret of Scotland," two Hospitals in France, the Elsie Inglis Hospital in Serbia, two First Line Hospitals and 160 Auxiliary Hospitals in Scotland, and 11,000,000 garments, surgical stores and dressings.

As the present war proceeds, the calls on the Scottish Red Cross, which are already heavy, will require the generous support of Scots everywhere. The Council would ask them to be good enough to send contributions to the Treasurers, Mitchell & Smith, C.A., 183 West George Street, Glasgow, Scotland.

KINNAIRD, T. C. MUIR, Chairman of Council, Secretary, Scottish Branch British Red Cross Society.

Roadshow Prices

Sir,—Nobody would mind very much paying a little more, I mean just a little more, to see a good film. But what is actually meant by "at least increase in price"? If you go to see "The Rains Came," you will find out: it means only 50%!

Roadshow Prices

SHANGHAI, Mar. 17.

Two Japanese civilians, one Japanese soldier and five Chinese are missing following a collision at midnight in the Whangpoo between the Municipal Public Utilities Bureau ferry and the Taiko Maru No. 18.

The Japanese vessel is of 180 tons with Diesel engine. Passing sampans rescued two Japanese soldiers after they had been swimming in the Whangpoo for 50 minutes. Only one Chinese passenger was rescued.

The impact of the crash threw all the ferry passengers overboard. The Japanese military police have detained the Captain. The ferry-boat was beached at Pootung on Saturday afternoon.—United Press.

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The famous Golden Griffin Medicinal Tea — "A Tea for Every Trouble" — are specially selected, treated and blended by expert European Chemists.

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Fulford Co., Ltd. sell a separate blend of Golden Griffin Medicinal Tea for every ailment. Each tea contains not less than twelve distinct ingredients, and they are sold under a money-back guarantee.



A Raincoat is an essential complement of our climate, but the problem is to find one which combines the style and smartness of a perfectly tailored garment with a guaranteed safeguard against rain.

Mackintosh's have produced a Raincoat which meets their own strict ideas in every respect.

Loose fitting to give the necessary measure of freedom, made of the finest Poplin, lined with the same material, and is a scientifically proved coat.

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EWO PILSNER

The New Lighter Brew.

TO-MORROW AT THE KING'S

THIS IS A FINE TIME TO BE SCARED!

YOU TRY AND FIND A BETTER TIME!

The RITZ BROTHERS THE GORILLA

ANITA LOUISE PATSY KELLY LIONEL ATWILL BELA LUGOSI JOSEPH CALLIA EDWARD NORRIS WALLY VERNON

Jumpers, what creepers! It's Hollywood's perfect fun-and-fright can't face to face with a beast to up the when snakes get drunk they see it!


Golden Griffin Medicinal Teas

"A Tea for Every Trouble."

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Fulford Co., Ltd. sell a separate blend of Golden Griffin Medicinal Tea for every ailment. Each tea contains not less than twelve distinct ingredients, and they are sold under a money-back guarantee.

An Occasion On Which The Ball Is "Dead"



ROOM & BATH
 FROM **\$6.-**
 CENTRAL
 CLEAN
 COMFORTABLE

ground on Wednesday, March 27, at 5.16 p.m. The Army team will be unchanged from that which beat Club 3-1 last Wednesday at Sookun-

Senior championship—1. Kwok Chi-
lung (18 points); Junior championship—
Ip Lai (12½ points)

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Shanghai Stock Exchange

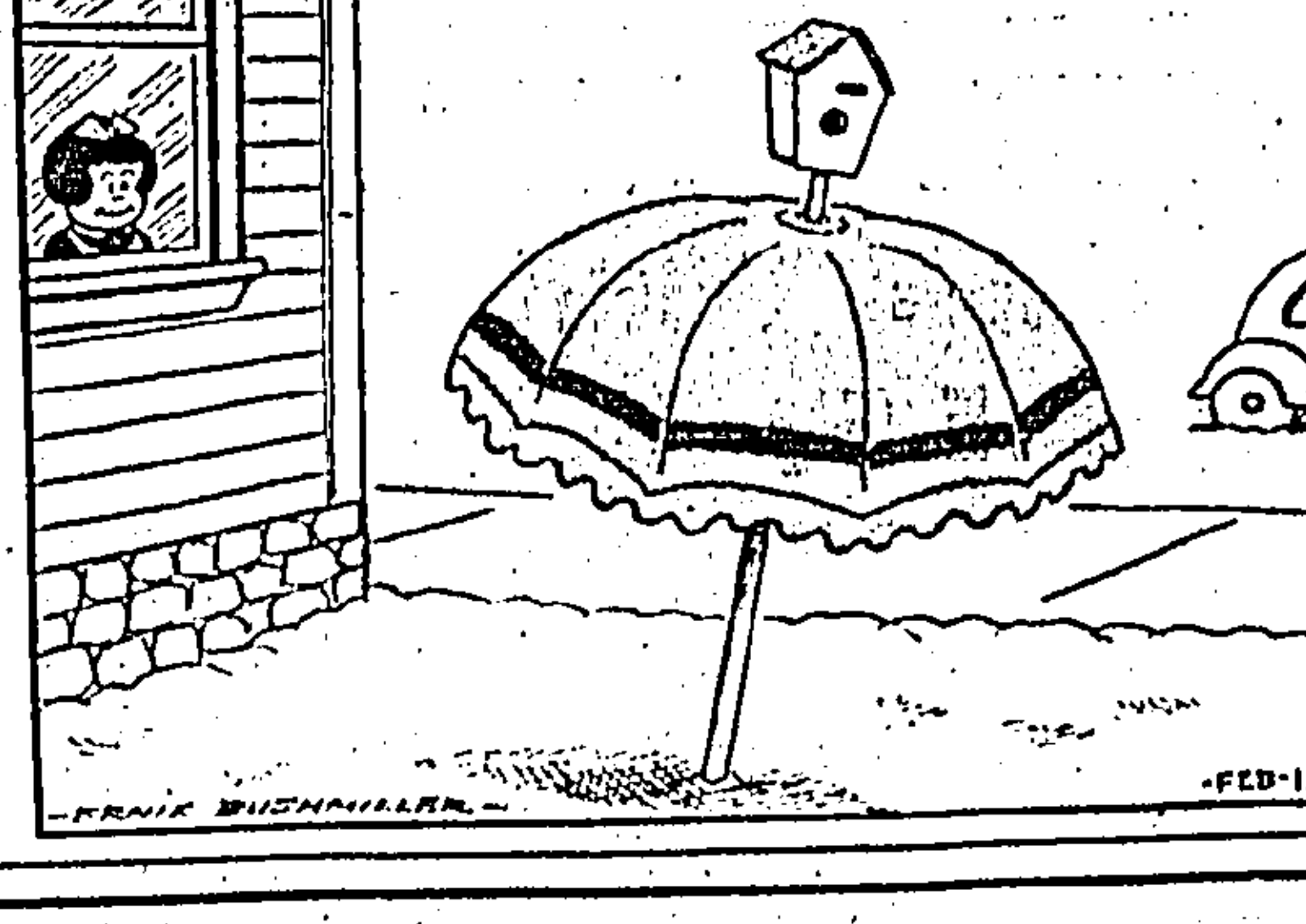
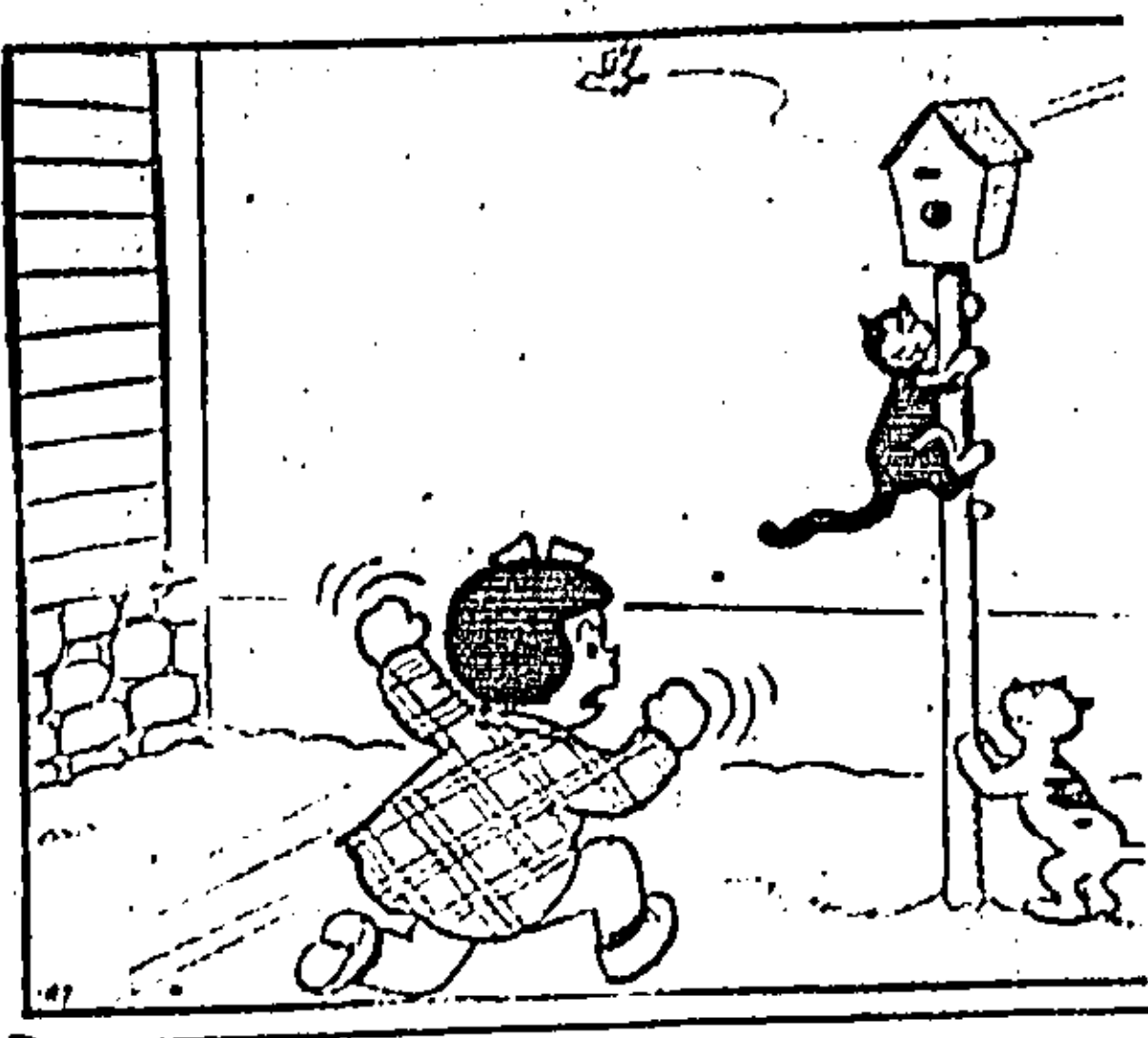
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NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

Australia Tired Of 'Mumbling Minnie' Censor



MELBOURNE. AUSTRALIA'S Premier, Mr. R. G. Menzies, to-night promised a complete overhaul of the censorship machinery—"Mumbling Minnie," Australians call it—following the muddle over Monday's news of the Anzac landing at Suez.

He gave this pledge after a meeting of the War Cabinet discussed the Dominion-wide burst of anger and ridicule.

"We are satisfied," he said, "that some people have behaved with a high degree of stupidity, causing the Press unnecessary inconvenience and preventing the public from getting reasonable satisfaction."

It is the heavy-handed operation of the censorship at 12,000 mile range—in London—which has particularly exasperated the Press.

NAZIS FEAR 'MAGIC OF WORDS'

NEW YORK. THERE is a lesson for the world, the New York Herald-Tribune finds to-day, in Britain's tolerance of extreme opposition in her wartime camp.

Commenting on the Fascist attempts to wreck Mr. Churchill's Manchester meeting on Saturday, the newspaper says:

"The British, because they believe in the power of words, are not afraid of them.

"The Nazis do not respect words. They are terrified of the magic properties they themselves have assigned to them."—Reuter.

Monday's muddle in London allowed the B.B.C. Empire broadcast, to announce the arrival of the troops at Suez four hours before an announcement of their landing "somewhere in the Middle East," was issued by the Department of Information here.

The Sydney Sun expresses this exasperation in a leader which says: "The fumbling hand of Mumbling Minnie has reached out and caught Australia in its grip."

"Minnie" has created a situation which would have been incredibly farcical if it were not so incredibly tragic.

POLICE GUARD WOOL

SPECIAL police guards were posted on the docks at Launceston, Tasmania, to-day, after fire was discovered in a cargo of 3,000 hales of wool awaiting shipment to Britain.

Sabotage is suspected, and detectives are checking over the records of all Germans in the island.

400 Women Want To Marry Him

WHEN a certain Army dispatch rider arrives home from France on leave in the next few days he will be handed 400 offers of marriage.

For the moment the offers—neatly tied up in a parcel—are in the safe keeping of Mr. A. C. Boucher, ex-Mayor and matchmaker of Twickenham.

Mr. Boucher undertook to find a wife for the soldier by the time he arrived home.

"I shall meet him when he lands and hand the lot over," Mr. Boucher said.

The young fellow seems an admirable type for a husband. He will be 22 during his leave.

He explained to me that he has just lost his mother and miss her badly. He had a good naval record, but gave up the sea to become a professional footballer before the war.

This may be Mr. Boucher's last venture in match-making.

"I don't like the reputation my husband is getting of being the matchmaker of Twickenham," said his wife.

"I was moved by this young man's loss of his mother and let my husband help him. Otherwise I would have put my foot down."

And this places Mr. Boucher in an awkward situation, for he had 30 more appeals from lonely men.

CHANGE IN BALLOT

CANBERRA.—There is nothing radically wrong with the present Australian system of voting, but it is proving just a little disillusioning to those who solicit the votes of the constituency.

The situation which has caused the Government to bring in legislation to change the system is this:

The Australian elector has an eye to the quickest way of getting his voting job done. So when he sees a long list of candidates for the Senate, which is elected under a complicated preferential system—his natural impulse is to vote for the names at the top of the list.

The names on the ballot paper being in alphabetical order, those beginning with A have been liable to turn out victorious while B's and W's and others low on the list, who might have far greater political prestige, found themselves out in the cold.

Labour's gains in the 1937 election were explained in no small measure by an ingenious choice of candidates having names beginning with the first letters of the alphabet.

Labour gained all the New South Wales seats, for example, with a team all of whose names began with A, which gave them the strategic position on the ballot paper, thus attracting the suffrages of bewildered and inexperienced voters.

Queensland elected Labour Senators, one of the names beginning with B and the other two with C. The insignificant Social Credit Party in that state polled astonishingly well with a team of three candidates all with names beginning with A. In Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania too, Labour chose men whose names ensured their being at the top of the ballot paper.

HARDY MARRIED

Los Vegas, (Mexico), Mar. 8. The well-known film comedian, Oliver Hardy, has married Virginia Jones, of Beverly Hills, California. —Reuter.

DOLORES DEL RIO

Hollywood, Mar. 13. The film actress Dolores del Rio, and Mr. C. Gilchrist are admitted to be separated after nine years of marriage. —United Press.

ATHLETE'S FOOT CAN QUICKLY SPREAD TO THE ENTIRE FAMILY

You can pass infectious Athlete's Foot to those you love and care for. Athlete's Foot is a contagious disease, and it can be passed on to others when first contracted, or that on a carrier it may not show up at all. Some of the worst cases of Athlete's Foot are those which are passed on to others. Athlete's Foot is a contagious disease, and it can be passed on to others when first contracted, or that on a carrier it may not show up at all. Some of the worst cases of Athlete's Foot are those which are passed on to others.

MINERS FORGO LEAVE

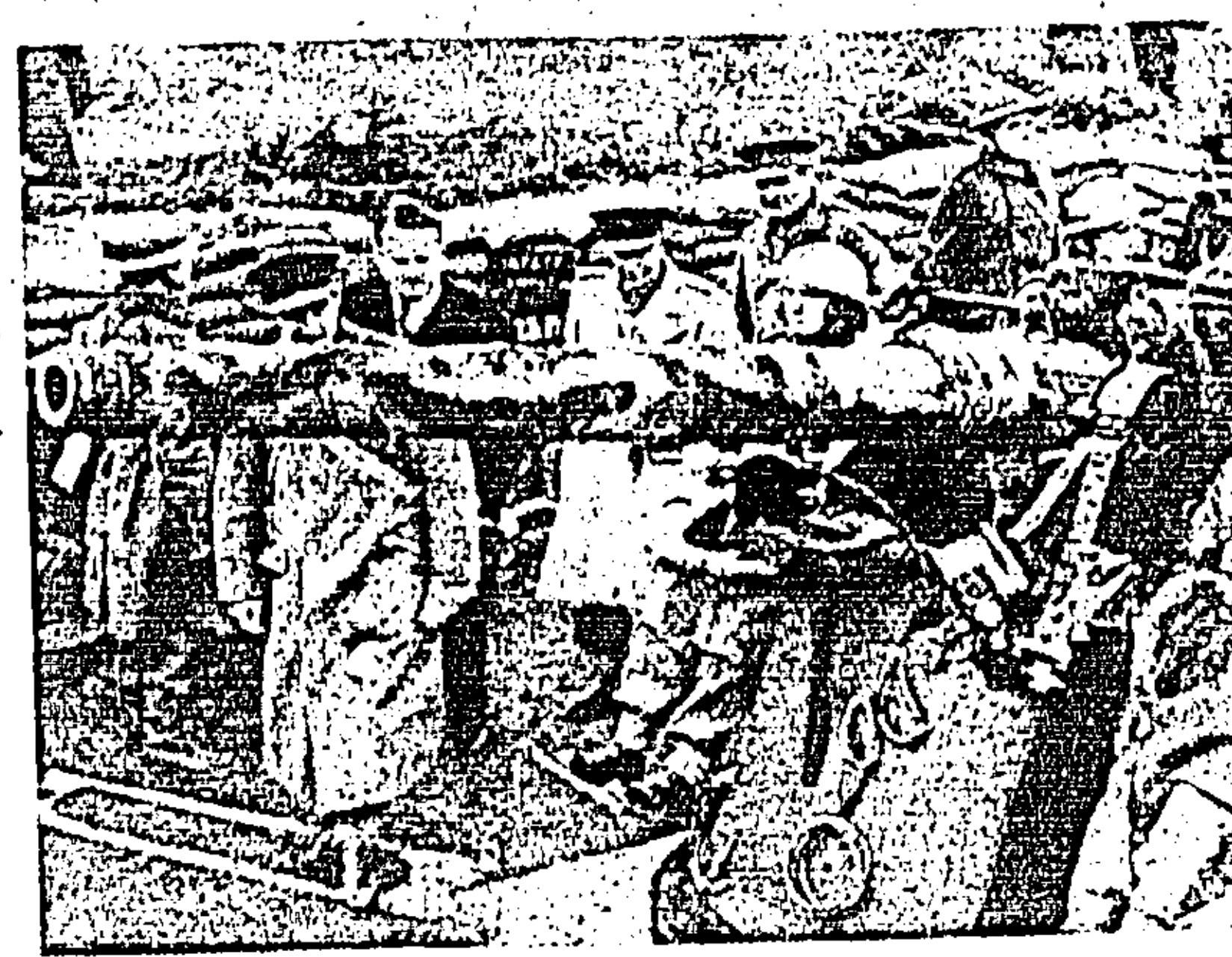
A meeting of 10,000 coal-miners employed in the Bolsover Colliery, Nottinghamshire, unanimously agreed during the week-end to forgo a large part of their holidays in order to increase British production of coal. The men agreed to reducing their Easter holiday by a half, to forgo part of the summer holiday of a week and to work on alternate Saturdays.

In return the colliery company guarantees no lowering of the basic wage rates during the war and the men will receive the same amount from the summer holiday savings fund as if they had taken the full holiday. —British Wireles.

ABSORBINE JR.

For years has relieved sore muscles, muscular aches, bruises, cuts, sprains, abrasions, etc.

AUSTRALIAN MINISTER IN FRANCE



Mr. J. V. Fairbairn inspects an bi-ala aircraft gun emplacement during his tour of the British positions in France. Mr. Fairbairn has now returned to Australia.

News from the Empire

SMUTS FACES NEW 'HERTZOG FRONT'



Cupid Cuts The Revenuo

CAPETOWN. ROMANCE made a slashing cut in South Africa's revenue last year, it was revealed in a report by the Revenue Commissioners to-day.

Of the seven bachelors who last year paid tax on incomes of £20,000 upward, only one is still unmarried.

The report shows that the Union's marrying income is a little over £500 a year.

Sarawak EX-CROWN PRINCE IS ASTONISHED

ATHENS. MR. ANTHONY BROOKE who was deprived by his uncle, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, White Rajah of Sarawak, of his title of Crown Prince, learned of his uncle's action when he arrived at Athens.

"I am astonished at the decision, which, for some reason, was taken during my absence from Sarawak," he said.

"I have always served the interests of the State to the best of my ability, and I am prepared to serve those interests again if it is decided that my services can be of any use."

"I do not wish to dispute the rajah's right to take this action, although I am surprised that he has suddenly seen fit to describe my five years' service in such brief and unflattering terms."

Sir Charles Brooke, in his proclamation depriving Mr. Brooke of his title, declared: "It appears to us that our nephew is not yet fitted to exercise the responsibilities of this high position."

Boers Hold Up War Law

CAPETOWN. GENERAL SMUTS, facing for the first time a coalition of Opposition parties, was accused in South Africa's House of Assembly to-night of showing a Stalin-like "contempt of Democratic procedure."

Dr. Malan, leader of the Boer Republican group, now, by the party's pact, first lieutenant to General ("Peace-with-Germany") Hertzog, was attacking the Government's Indemnity Bill, which is designed to validate war-time emergency regulations already effective.

Moving an amendment to the Bill, Dr. Malan declared that "in view of the reprehensible neglect of the Government to call Parliament earlier, this House refuses to grant leave to introduce the Bill, and expresses disapproval of the actions of the Government under cover of the war; of a cold-blooded attack upon the freedom of the people; of a gross misuse of public institutions for party and political purposes; and of neglect to promote and protect the economic interests of the people."

The Prime Minister, he said, had unduly delayed seeking parliamentary sanction for emergency war expenditure.

General Smuts vied with Stalin in contempt of Democratic procedure, but Stalin at least openly opposed democracy, whereas General Smuts pretended to be its protector.

'Senate Ignored'

Parliament was composed of the House of Assembly and the Senate, yet now, after five months, General Smuts was going to seek authority from the Senate for a declaration of war.

No other Government—save Stalin's—had neglected to obtain the sanction of their people.

Mr. L. Blackwell, Transvaal member for Kensington, Transvaal, asked whether Dr. Malan realised that on a solemn resolution, reaffirmed on Saturday with an increased majority by the House, South Africa, rightly or wrongly, was at war with Germany.

This was the only country where such attempts to make it difficult for the Government to prosecute the war were permitted.

In carrying out the war policy of the people of the Union, General Smuts had shown his political opponents forbearance, which they would not have shown him.

The debate was adjourned.

NEWS FROM AMERICA

Radio Priest To Be Gagged By Mail Laws

NEW YORK. THEY'VE got Little Hitler—Fritz Kuhn, of the German-American Bund—they've got Little Stalin—Earl Browder, leader of the U.S. Communist Party—and now they're after the hybrid produced by the mixture of both ideologies.

Father Charles Coughlin, once just a Roman Catholic priest, has been built up into a menace by radio companies anxious to provide a Sunday sop for their listeners.



FATHER COUGHLIN.

CANADA: CABINET WILL 'STAY ON JOB'

TORONTO. CANADA'S Premier, Mr. Mackenzie King, said to-day that he and his Ministers will not allow electioneering duties to interfere with their prosecution of the war.

DELAY IN NEW YORK

Norwegian Liner Refuses To Carry Mail

Oslo, Mar. 18. The Norge-America Line has protested to the United States against the halting of the crack passenger boat Bergensfjord by New York Customs officers, reportedly because she refused to carry mail. The line's office reports that the vessel was released to-day and is leaving New York with 203 passengers.

The Bergensfjord was stopped on a few occasions by the blockade authorities at Kierwall for removal of mail, which thus not only risked the steamer by having to pass through belligerent waters but also entailed a big delay to passengers, although in the last eastward crossing the vessel spent two hours at Kierwall in addition to a day's detour in getting there.

The Norge-America Line therefore agreed with Britain that the steamer would refuse mail, and was thus allowed to pass the blockade.—United Press.

FINNS FOR AUSTRALIA

Sydney, Mar. 18. A plan to settle Finnish immigrants in Australia on a large scale is being considered by the Australian Government.

This was disclosed by the Premier, Mr. R. G. Menzies, in a broadcast-Reuters Bulletin.

Boomerang

There is little likelihood of Mr. Hopburn's joining with the Ontario Conservative Leader, Colonel George Drew, in supporting Dr. Manion's proposal for a National Government.

It is reported that he has realized that his censure motion may prove a political boomerang, threatening to throw him from office by alienating the affections both of the Provincial and the Federal Liberal organizations.

One indication of the way the wind is blowing was seen in Ontario's Brant Riding constituency where the Provincial Liberal Organization unanimously passed a resolution praising Mr. Mackenzie King's war effort.

Mr. Henry Nixon, Ontario's Provincial Secretary, who represents the Riding, and who supported Mr. Hopburn's censure measure, is to be sent a copy of the association's resolution.

AMERICA'S oldest soldier in World War I died in his bed at his New York home.

Richard Peters, who enlisted at the age of seventy, was ninety-two, and a spry oldster until the last.

He died from the effects of a fractured hip, received during a fall while dancing two weeks ago.

REPUBLICANS seeking a presidential candidate to oust the popular President Roosevelt, are planning most of their hopes on the sex-appeal of Thomas Dewey, crusading District Attorney of New York, who has jailed most of the city's big-time racketeers, gangsters, and vice lords.

Women are being to be considered in America. They know as much about politics as do their husbands, and it is generally conceded that women "sweat the pants" in at least fifty per cent. of America's families, so they have shattered political precedent by appointing a woman as their campaign manager—tall, dynamic Ruth Anna Simms, who has been making political speeches since she was sixteen.

8,000,000 Stamps Sold

Eight million stamps were sold in less than eight hours during a three-day auction at Harmer's, Bond-street.

—RADIO—

ZBW, 355 metres (845 k.c.) and 31.49 metres (9,520 kilo-cycles)

'The Mist of the Years' A B.B.C. Recording

Radio Programme Broadcast by Z. B. W. on a Frequency of 845 k.c. and on Short Wave from 1-5.15 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. on 9.52 m.c.s. per second.

12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 Turner Layton and Duke Ellington and his orchestra.

1.00 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.02 Tchaikovsky—Capriccio Italian, Op. 45.

Boston Promenade Orchestra conducted by Arthur Fiedler.

1.20 Two Songs by Theodore Chas. Hapgood (Bass).

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Variety with The Mills Brothers, Chaplin and Dwyer, and the Ballyhoo Quartet.

2.15 Close Down.

2.30 B.B.C. Recording—"The Mist of the Years" Devoted and produced by John Gough. Music arranged by Ian White.

2.50 Closing Local Stock Quotations.

3.00 Popular Classics composed from the Studio.

7.30 London Relay—The News.

8.00 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.05 Noel Coward in some of his Musical Plays.

8.30 Compositions of Gerahwin. Concerto in F Major for Piano and Orchestra. . . . Paul Whiteman and His Orchestra. . . . Roy Barge (Piano); Bess, You Is My Woman Now (from Porgy and Bess); . . . Lawrence Tibbett and Helen Jepson with Orchestra, Lullaby (from Porgy and Bess); . . . Helen Jepson (Soprano) with Orchestra.

9.02 Concert Waltzes.

9.15 London Relay—The News.

9.30 London Relay—"Cards on the Table."

9.45 Tino Rossi (Vocal) and the Orchestra Raymond.

10.15 Dance Music.

Fox-Trots—I Can't Give You Anything But Love My Last Year's Gal; . . . Harry Roy and His Orchestra.

11.00 Close Down.

A MISSING DRUMMER

Drummer R. W. McCormick, of the 2nd Battalion Royal Welch Fusiliers, appeared before Mr. Macfadyen at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday and admitted that he had been absent from his regiment without leave.

Sub-Inspector Kellett said that defendant had deserted on June 19, 1937, about the time the regiment left for Sudan and was only located on Sunday.

An order was made by Mr. Macfadyen for defendant to be transferred into military custody.

KING'S

TO-DAY ONLY

AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.



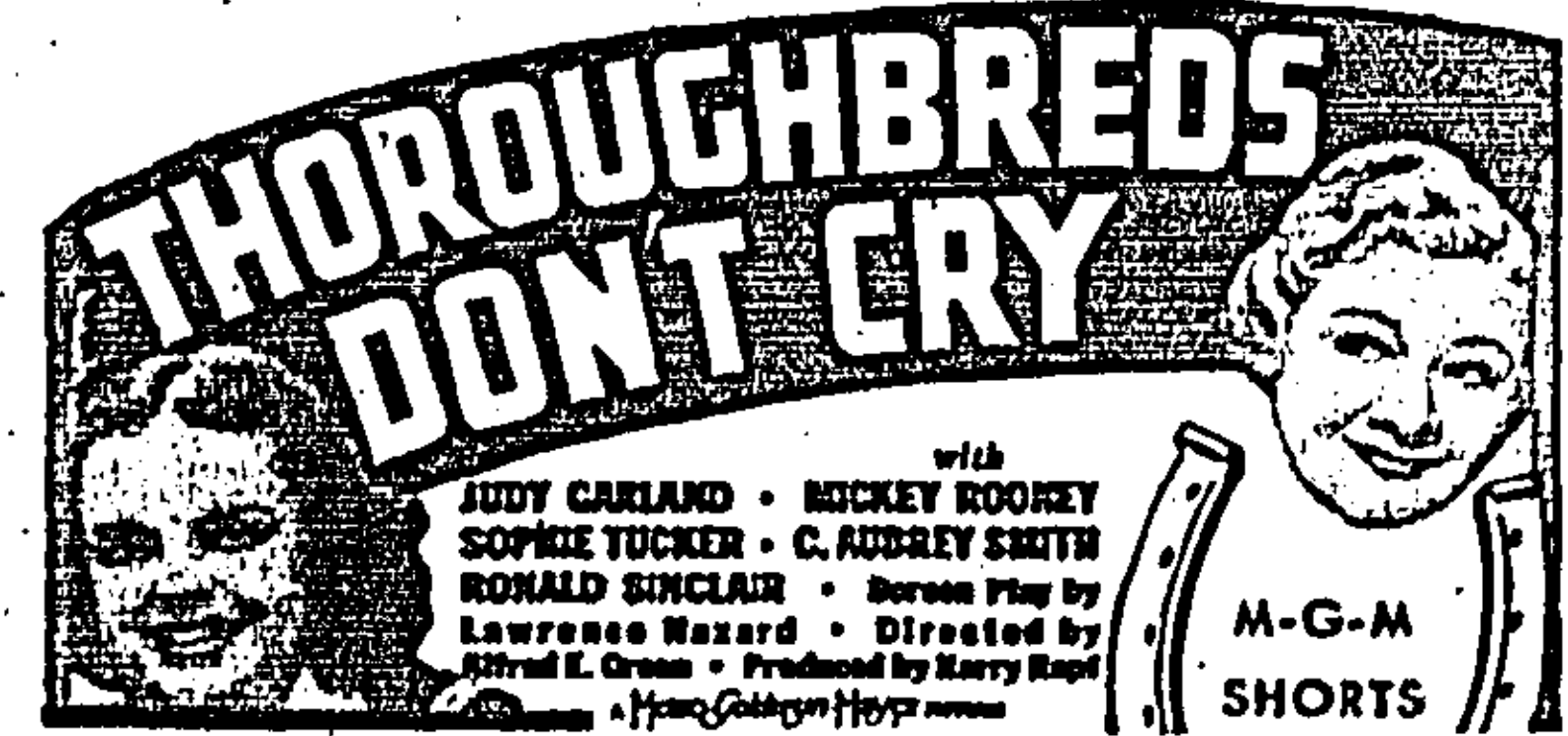
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STAR THEATRE

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TO-DAY ONLY



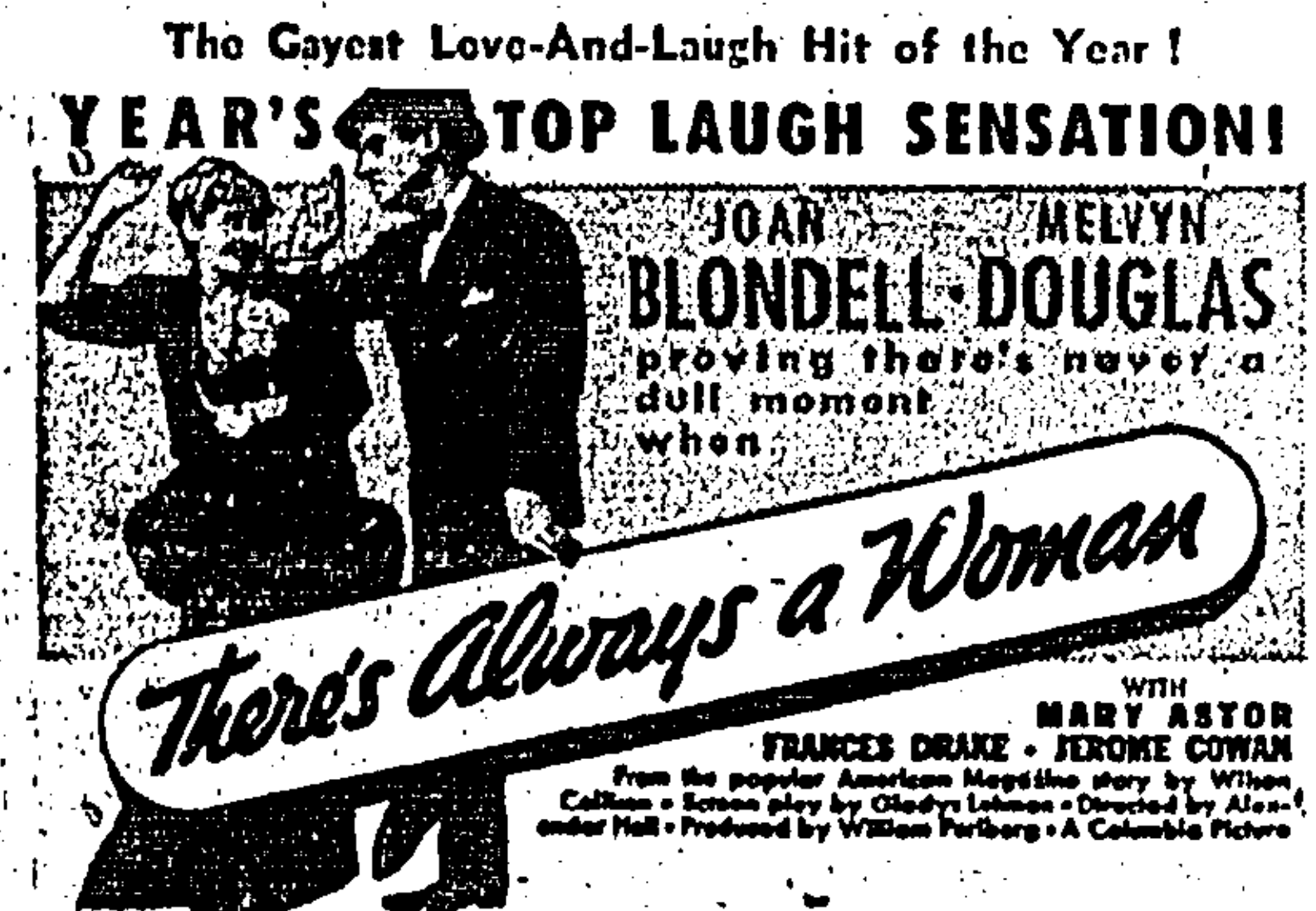
"BACKDOOR TO HEAVEN" Wallace Ford
A Paramount Picture Patricia Ellis

MAJESTIC THEATRE

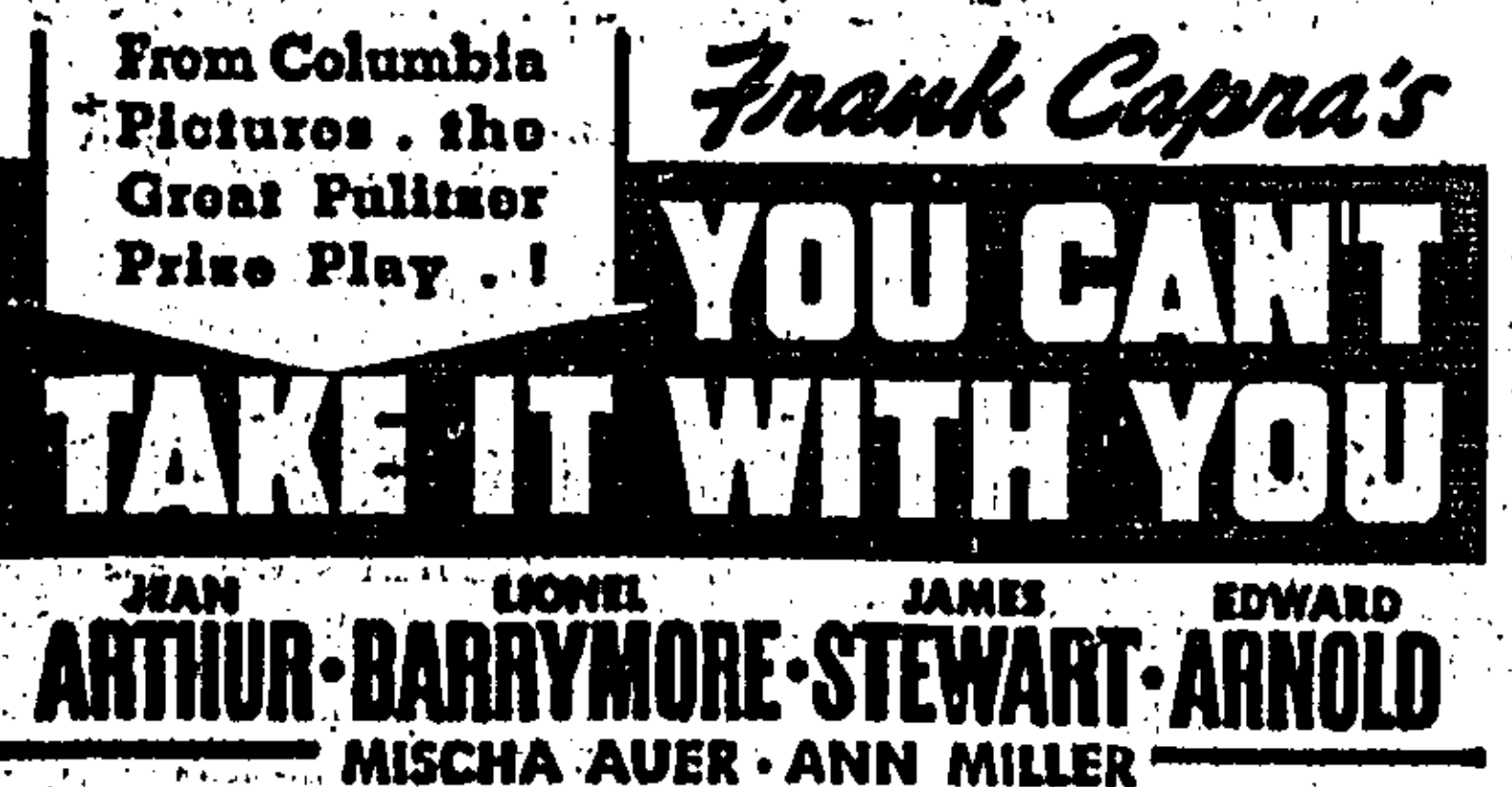
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RETURN SHOWING BY POPULAR DEMAND!



TO-MORROW, ONE DAY ONLY
RETURN OF AN "OLD FAVOURITE"



Dine, Wine & Dance
at—
CHANTECLER
176-179 Nathan Road, Kowloon. Tel. 50021.

Ten Commandments for W.A.T.S. in France

THEY MAY—BUT NOT Fraternise With Wear Frills Or The B.E.F.; Use Flounces; Walk Out Make Up, Visit Messes With Lower Ranks

TEN commandments on dress, morals and discipline have been drawn up for the thousands of women of the Auxiliary Territorial Service who are to go to France as B.E.F. cooks, signallers, clerks and orderlies.

For the first time, British women will actually be in the Army; women's auxiliaries in the last war were only "attached" to the Army.

More Do's Than Don'ts

While serving in France they are:
Subject to military law;
To get rations and pay equivalent to four-fifths of those for men in the field;
To wear only regulation cotton uniforms; (no frills or flounces, though silk stockings are permissible);
Permitted to use cosmetics, if applied with discretion, and bought by themselves;
To have hair trims at the Army expense (smart bob will be standard cut, long hair permitted);
Not barred from "fraternising" with the B.E.F.; it will even be encouraged (says B.U.P.) though officers of one Service may not keep company with privates of the other;
Allowed to dine in public restaurants, however, with officers or privates of the other Services;
Expected to salute their own officers and may be expected to salute male officers;
Able to visit Army canteens and soldiers' messes, if invited, and may return the compliment;
Not allowed to marry a B.E.F. member and stay in France; they must return home under the Army order prohibiting soldiers having their wives in the military areas in France.

Parlourmaid Now Batman

Mrs. Fuller-Maitland, Commander of the A.T.S., and a staff of six are already in France supervising arrangements for the arrival of the first batch of women.

A girl who was a parlourmaid before the war is her batman, another, a section leader or sergeant, was a buyer at Selfridge's.

The A.T.S. may be allowed to have a military allowance for necessaries relatives, and even for a husband at home.

No A.T.S. over 40 will be brought to France.

The B.E.F. are puzzling their heads to know what to call the A.T.S. In the last war they were "Waacs" and "Wrens."

One Tommy has suggested a Bofeta.

THREE IN FIVE SAY HITLER IS OUR BIG DANGER

Approximately three people out of five think Nazi Germany a greater menace to Great Britain than is Soviet Russia. This was discovered by the British Institute of Public Opinion in its latest survey, in which it put this question to a sample of adult Britons:

Which do you think is the more dangerous to us, Soviet Russia or Nazi Germany? Of those questioned:

57% said Nazi Germany
24% said Soviet Russia
19% said Don't know

Whereas before the German invasion of Poland and the Russian attack on Finland the people would probably have regarded the question as one of the relative dangers of two inimical political crooks, interviewers reported that in answering the question the public now seems mainly concerned with the relative military strength of the two nations.

On that basis then more than twice as many people think Nazi Germany is Britain's most dangerous enemy as think that Soviet Russia is.

The chief reasons for so thinking, as indicated by individual comments, are Russia's geographical remoteness, and her military inferiority as revealed by the Finnish war.

The British Institute of Public Opinion is an entirely independent fact-finding organisation which samples the views of the public by personal interviews with a carefully-balanced cross-section of the whole population representative of all shades of public opinion.

Man of 74 Sues Girl for Return of Jewels

A 74-YEAR-OLD MAN sued a young woman for the return of jewellery which he said he lent to her.

Mr. Arthur Peel Nash, retired solicitor, brought the action against his private secretary, whom he "adopted" after she had refused to marry him.

The defendant, Miss Joan Elizabeth McGlynn-Nash, contested the claim on the ground that the jewellery was a gift.

Mr. Justice Greaves Lord heard the action in the King's Bench Division. Mr. R. A. L. Hillard, for Mr. Nash, said that Miss McGlynn-Nash consistently refused her employer's marriage offers.

An adoption agreement between them was drawn up, but it had no legal effect as she was over 21. Her name then was Miss McGlynn and by deed poll she added the name Nash. In 1939, she ceased to be his private secretary.

Historic Ring

In the autumn of 1938 Mr. Nash became engaged to another woman, whom he married in January, 1939. In February, 1939, Mr. Nash parted from his wife, and Miss McGlynn-Nash became his private secretary again.

Concluding that war was inevitable, Mr. Nash decided to invest in furniture and jewellery.

When he bought the jewellery claimed he told Miss McGlynn-Nash in the shop that he was only lending it to her and that, if she left him, she would have to return it.

A signet ring, which she had previously returned, was again lent to her. It had come down through the family of Sir Robert Peel, with which Mr. Nash was connected.

Last Whitsun, at his Ramsgate home, Mr. Nash told her he could not continue paying high premiums on the jewellery she wore. He told her to choose two out of the five items she had so that he could lodge three of them with his bank.

Jewel Bargains

Miss McGlynn-Nash did not protest that the jewellery was hers, but next day in a secret manner, she and her sister absconded from the house, taking the jewellery with them.

That was the last Mr. Nash saw of Miss McGlynn-Nash, against whom an injunction was obtained to restrain her from parting with the jewellery until the trial of the action. Mr. Nash giving his evidence from an invalid's chair, said he bought a

three-stone diamond ring for £140 as an investment, and told Miss McGlynn-Nash: "I want you to wear it because I want to see it." The ring was later valued at £225.

He also bought a bracelet for £165 as an investment, and it was understood that Miss McGlynn-Nash would wear it only while she was with him. "I only bought them," Mr. Nash added, "because they were bargains."

Questioned about a cocktail party at which he had said the bracelet was put on Miss McGlynn-Nash's wrist and a diamond and ruby ring on her finger, Mr. Nash said he explained they were not hers.

203 Postcards

Mr. Hillard: What was said?
Mr. Nash: I think you were present.

Mr. Hillard: That is so, my lord. I was present but not within earshot. Cross-examined, Mr. Nash agreed that after being fined at Ramsgate for a black-out offence he said he was going to bring an action against the Chief Constable.

Mr. Arnold Birk (for Miss McGlynn-Nash): Did not one of H.M. Judges recently describe you as a person who "luxuriates in litigation"? He did, but I don't know why.

When the defendant was in Birmingham didn't you send her vulgar and abusive postcards?—I thought, as she was ill she would like to have them.

Were there 203 postcards?—You have them.

Mr. Birk handed five bundles of postcards to Mr. Justice Greaves-Lord, who pointed out that they shed no light on the ownership of the jewellery, but tended to show that Mr. Nash was a person who sent ridiculous and rather rude postcards.

Fine Raiment

Mr. Nash protested that the postcards were sold by the million at all seaside places. He denied having been practically forced to resign from the Ramsgate Yacht Club.

He explained that the cocktail party to which he referred in evidence was given by him because his portrait had been hung in the Royal Academy, and he invited Miss McGlynn-Nash's relatives.

Mr. Birk: Did you make a speech in which you said something like this: "The daughter of a millionaire must live accordingly," and something about following in the foot steps of millions of bygone days, who used to bedeck their women in fine raiment and fine jewellery?"
Mr. Nash: Certainly.

Mr. F. P. Newbury, jeweller, of Ramsgate, said that when Mr. Nash bought the three-stone diamond ring he said to Miss McGlynn-Nash: "Here you are, Joan. Here's the ring, but you are not to take it away if you leave me." She thanked him and kissed him.
The hearing was adjourned.

LATE NEWS

DALADIER CRITICISED

Conduct Of War

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
PARIS, Mar. 18 (UP).—Official reaction to the Brenner meeting is lacking but the meeting caught the press unawares and papers generally betray the greatest surprise.

It is thought it may increase pressure on M. Daladier for a more energetic conduct of the war against the German peace offensive when the Chamber of Deputies meets in secret session to-morrow.

Eleven interpellants on all sides in the Chamber more or less criticised the war policy at present and it is believed that they will become even more critical, more so than the Senate.

It has been learned that M. Daladier will probably reorganise the Cabinet after the Chamber's session and that it will not be broadened to a full size but remain as a restricted War Cabinet.

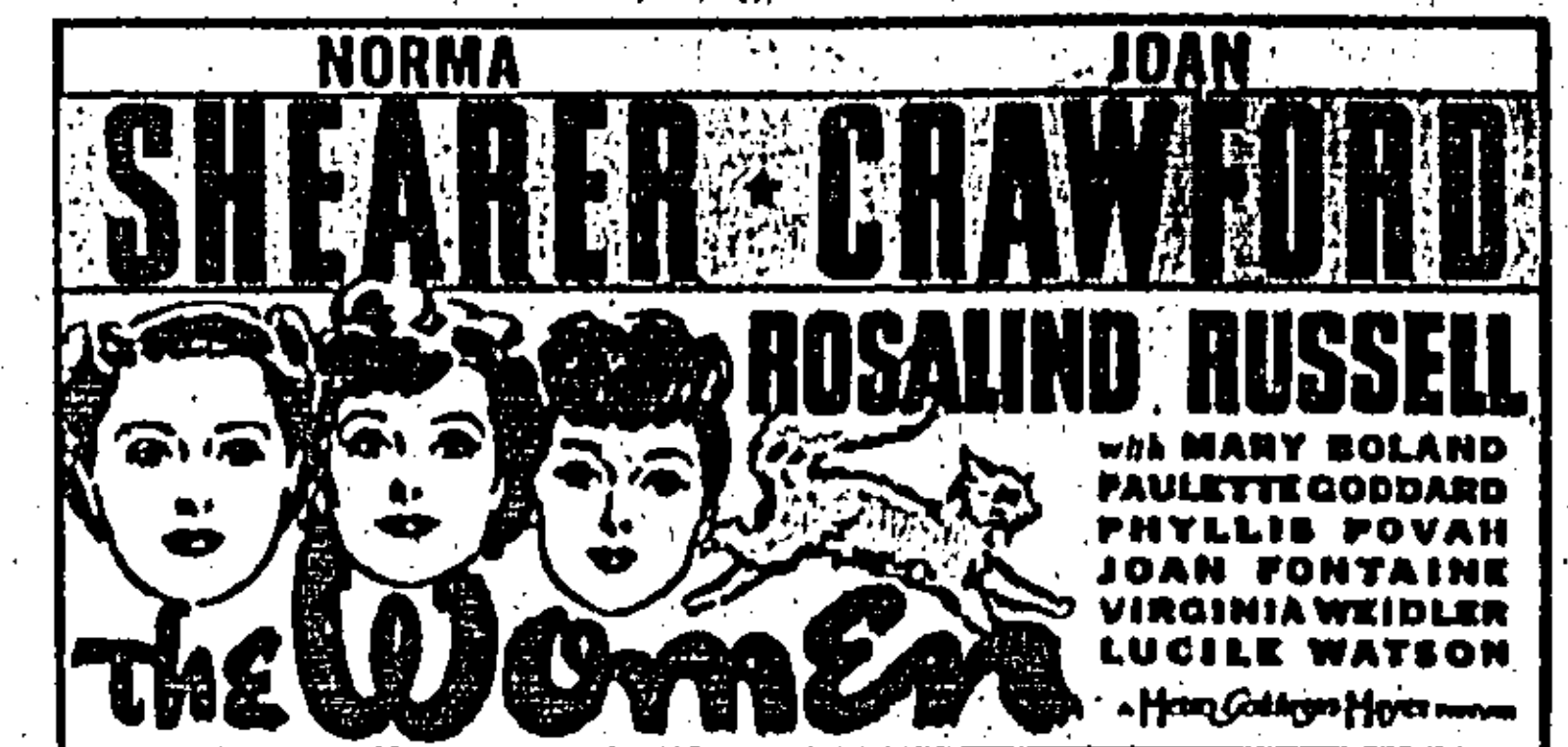
B.E.F. LEAVE RESUMED

LONDON, Mar. 18 (UP).—The War Office has announced that home leave for the British Expeditionary Forces in France has been resumed.

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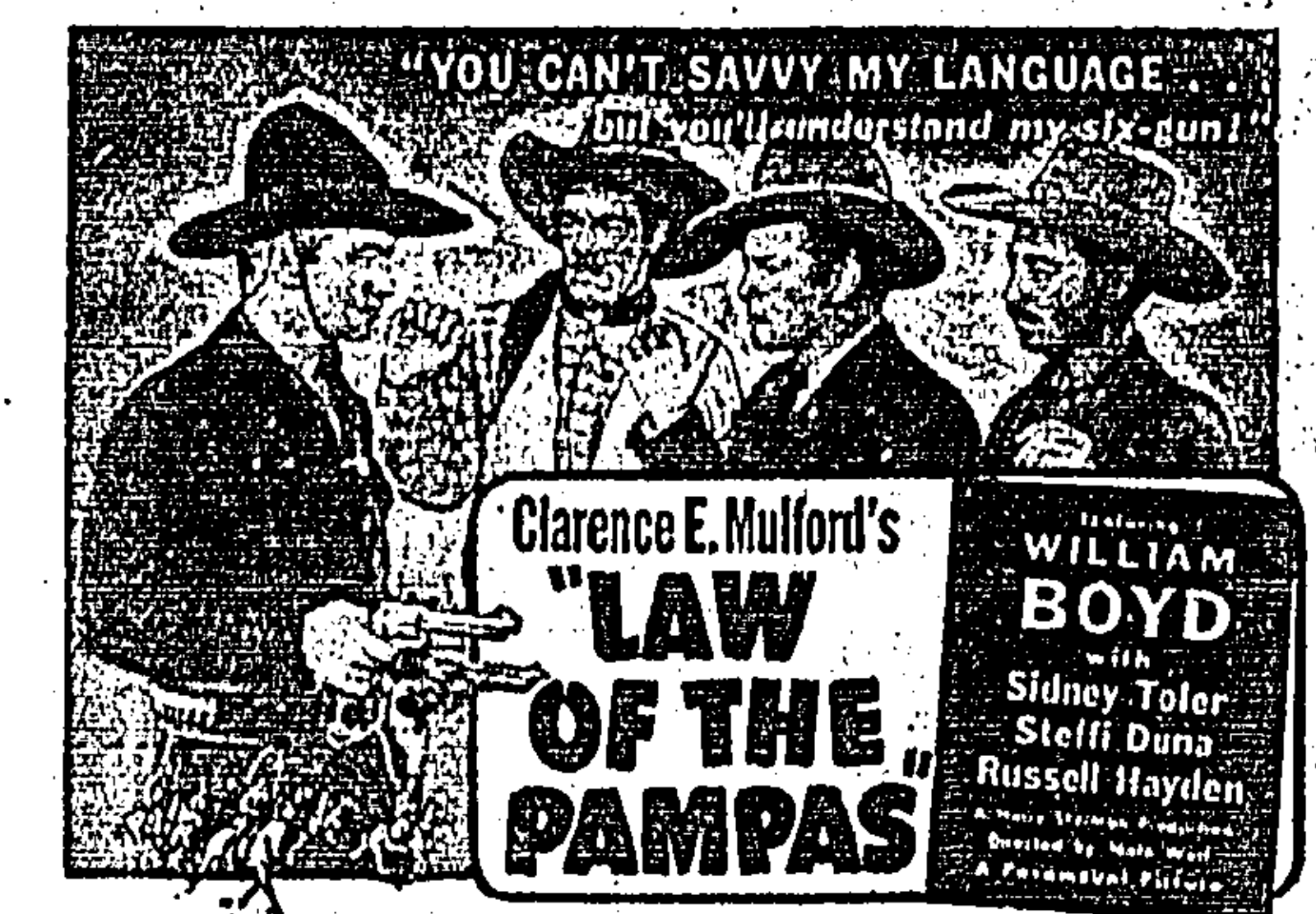
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FOOD KITCHENS

5,000 Helped Daily With
Rice Or Milk

The Relief Association of the Hongkong Chinese Chamber of Commerce has sent a donation of \$500 to the Food Kitchens of the Hongkong Refugees and Social Welfare Society through the kind transmission of Lady Pollock.

The Society maintains four centres for the daily distribution of cooked rice with vegetables to refugees and destitutes and milk to children, benefiting some 5,000 persons each day. The Society is in urgent need of \$15,000 to keep it going until the end of this year.

Donations can be sent to Lady Pollock, 307, The Peak, or through the S. C. M. Post.

Relief In Kwangsi

Kwellin, Mar. 18.
The National Relief Commission is sending here another \$100,000 for the relief of refugees in south Kwangsi.—Central News.

RATIONS REDUCTION

Ward Road Gaol Makes
Cut In Convicts' Rice

Shanghai, Mar. 18.
The Municipal Council to-day decided to carry out an experimental reduction of rice rations for prisoners in the Ward Road Gaol, world's largest prison, in order to effect economy owing to the increasing cost of rice.

The daily quantity of rice of the 6,500 prisoners in the gaol will be cut down and the effects of the reduction closely studied in order to see if such reduction can safely be continued without harming the health of the prisoners.

The Municipal Council decided on such a step after the monthly cost of food for the prisoners reached 135,000 yuan recently, while only 75,000 yuan monthly was earmarked in the original budget.

The Municipal Council pays for food, although the prisoners are sentenced by Chinese Government courts functioning in the International Settlement.—United Press.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by FREDERICK PERRY FRANKLIN at 1 and 3, Wyndham Street in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

March 19, 1900

The increase of the Attorney-General's salary is explained by the fact that the Colonial Office has decided on a policy in regard to its law officers abroad. In all the important Colonies the right to private practice is to be withdrawn and the salaries increased, while in smaller ones the salaries were to be diminished and power given to accept private practice.

The children were, however, being included among the Polish population which are being systematically deported from their homes by the German Government.

It is clear, he said, that this process was being carried out with brutality which we could associate with German activity in Poland.

A consignment of nine tons of skins of embalmed cats from Egypt was offered for sale at auction in the main sale-room was crowded. Heads were separately offered and the competition was keen, as much as 4s. 6d. being bid for a head. A complete body with head brought 6s. 6d. Some bones fetched 1s. each, while the bulk fetched 3s. 6d. per ton.

Nechaeff were the victims of a motor car accident on Saturday afternoon when the car in which they were travelling skidded off the Wanchan waterfront, and went into the harbor. The other four passengers in the car, which included Mrs. Roberts, were saved.

Chater Road Hongkong

This Conference will open on March 10. At this Conference the "Central Government of China" is expected

Resumed

LONDON, Mar. 18 (UP).—It is authoritatively stated that the new trade pact between Great Britain and Spain will be signed at Madrid tonight.

General Managers,
The Hongkong Fire Insurance
Co. Ltd.

or the other, upon affairs in India
(Cheers).

Foreign Affairs, stated that there was no truth in the reports circulated in North China that Chinese coolies were being sent to the front.

ions, broke in two following an explosion off the south-east coast today.

10-10-68

MODERN - BEAUTIFUL - STRONG

ALSO, WATCHES REPAIRED

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[illegible]

MAGAZINE PAGE

SHORT STORY

by NORAH WHITESTONE (Hongkong's Own Author)

HE DID not want to be a soldier.

One of the many millions of China's sons intent upon the task of providing the nation's food on the tiny Kwangtung farm, Wong's life was penurious, it is true, but his family had always contrived through the alternations of good harvests and had to retain enough to fill their own rice-bowls, to clothe themselves decently and, above all, to command the respect and goodwill of their neighbours.

But it had to be, and Wong-Kuk reluctantly marched off to the war, if by a stretch of the fancy the bent knees and weary, countryman's gait can be so termed.

Nor can it truthfully be said that at the end of his military training his aspect was strikingly martial. He loathed his drill, was distrustful of his rifle and resented the necessities of its toilet.

This unresponsive unit was by no means "person" grade with his sergeant who—himself a Northern—gave vent to lurid expressions as to the shortcomings of the "Kwangtung Camel". But had this same sergeant been destined to follow the fortunes of Wong's martial future he might have mitigated his scathing verbiage.

WONG went on active service with the set—though unexpressed—intention to do more than he was obliged.

No patriotic fervour sustained him; no thought of the honour, justice, glory, sacrifice or other quality popularly ascribed to war spurred him on.

In his formerly peaceful countryside the villagers did not concern themselves with affairs beyond a few miles radius and Wong-Kuk knew nothing of the martyrdom of his nation.

He continued as an unsatisfactory and troublesome unit of the military machine until his Company occupied a village lately relinquished by the opposing forces.

The traces—only too evident—of will it was that Wong constituted the excesses, the brutalities, the unit of the ragged, footsore, hungry



THE EVOLUTION OF WONG

band which found sanctuary across the border.

Indeed he had wilfully lagged in the rear hoping and seeking for another solution of the impasse. But, if isolated and friendless in occupied territory he well knew what fate awaited him.

Despondent and sullen, he accepted internment.

Long days, longer weeks, and interminable months of intolerable boredom, of enforced idleness, of futile speculation, of sulky glaring at the world beyond was now Wong's portion.

Then, news filtered in of the occupation of his own village, which had in truth suffered little damage, but this Wong did not know. Now his brain seethed, his eyes glittered, his speech was incoherent, but he strove to utter futile threats.

Before his flaming eyes the vision of that other desecrated hamlet.

NEAR the "witching hour of night" a figure crouching in the gloom suddenly comes to vivid thought stealthily and races for the doubly encircling wires.

A shout! A stentorian "Halt! or I fire!" affects the fugitive not at all.

The agile form safely reaches and squirms beneath the cruel, jagged barbs tearing the palpitating flesh. But freedom is not yet. Another and outer ring is to be surmounted if liberty is to be attained, and in feverish haste he essays the climb.

Now the threat to fire is proved no idle menace. A shot he never heard brought an end to Wong's attempt to become once more a soldier.

The unconscious figure came to earth and life was ended—by a neutral bullet.

And another tiny farm is short of a needed and lusty hand. The old father said little when he realized that his best-loved son must rest for ever long miles away. And when the few hours of hard-earned leisure arrive, the ageing couple sit silent, side by side, upon the doorstep and gaze upon the distant, fading hills beyond which the first-born had for ever disappeared.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"Mr. Wattle thinks I'm very intelligent—I TOLD you I'd look a fright in this blue dress, Mother!"

INTELLIGENCE TEST

ARE YOU WEATHER WISE?

Since we all talk about the weather, we might at least talk intelligently. Here are some common beliefs about the weather—many of them wrong. To test your weather wisdom, check each, whether true or false, before turning to the answers. If you get as many as 19 right, your achievement is cyclonic.

1. The coldest winter weather usually comes when the days are shortest.
2. A ring around the moon is a sign of coming rain or snow.
3. A high barometer is always a sign of fair weather ahead.
4. Snow is merely frozen rain.
5. Gardens in valleys and hollows generally receive autumn frosts before gardens on hilltops.
6. Open windows attract lightning.
7. "It isn't the heat, it's the humidity" that makes certain days uncomfortable.
8. Hail rarely falls during the winter.
9. A change in the phase of the moon brings a change in the weather.
10. No two snowflakes are identical in pattern.
11. It is correct to say the "dew falls at night."
12. Typhoons are restricted to the Far East.
13. The average number of thunderstorms in progress throughout the world at any instant is nearer 2,000 than 200.
14. It is sometimes too cold to snow.
15. Summer is warmer than winter because the earth is then nearer the sun.
16. Thunderstorms sometimes cause milk to sour.
17. Radio static is more pronounced in summer than at any other time.
18. Rainbows may be seen at night.
19. Thunder is absolutely harmless.
20. Frost is frozen dew.
21. It is especially dangerous to seek shelter from a thunderstorm under a solitary tree.
22. A red sunset usually means stormy weather next day.
23. A heavy dew is a portent of clear weather.

—AND HERE ARE THE ANSWERS

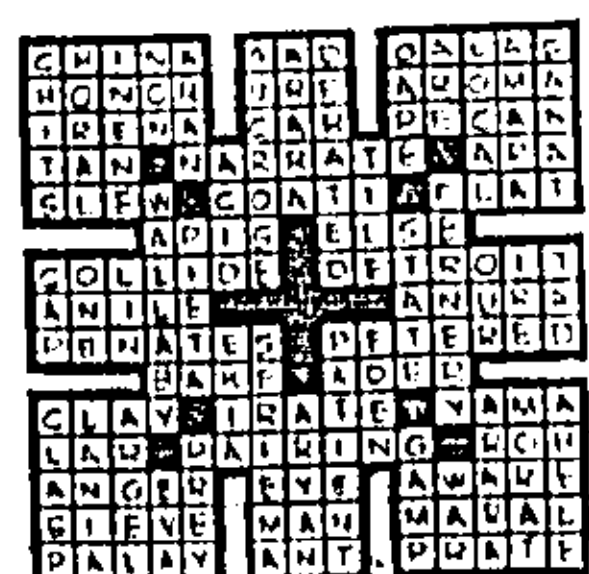
1. False. The shortest days are December 21, 22, and 23. Until late in January, the earth continues to give out more heat than it receives from the sun, thus warming the atmosphere. The coldest weather is usually experienced after the balance has been struck.
2. True. The halo around the moon results from the presence of high cirrus clouds, composed of minute snow crystals, in the path of the moonlight. These clouds generally presage unsettled weather.
3. False. The significant thing is not whether the barometer is high or low, but whether it is rising or falling. A steadily falling barometer—even though it shows high pressures—almost invariably means bad weather approaching.
4. False. It's sleet that is frozen rain. Snow falls directly as snow from snow-clouds, the flakes being formed by the condensation of moisture at temperature below freezing.
5. True. The heavier cold air creeps into the lowlands, frequently bringing temperatures 8 to 10 degrees below those on the hill-tops.
6. False. There is no basis in fact for this belief.
7. True. When the humidity is high, the air, already saturated with water, cannot absorb body perspiration.
8. True. Hail never forms unless a thunderstorm is going on; and the conditions producing such a storm are rare in winter.
9. False. This is one of the commonest of mistaken weather beliefs. All records show that changes in barometric pressure—which bring changes in the weather—go on regardless of the state of the moon.
10. True. Scientists have never found two snowflakes exactly alike.
11. False. Dew never falls, but forms where it is found. When moisture from warm air is deposited on something cold enough to condense it, dew is formed.
12. False. Typhoons are cyclones.
13. True. Statistics indicate that during every instant an average of 1,000 thunderstorms are following over the earth.
14. False. The extreme dryness of very cold air renders the likelihood of a heavy fall rather remote because of the lack of moisture to form thick snow clouds. But there is all there is to support this common belief. A 2-inch fall has been recorded, while the thermometer registered 24° below zero.
15. False. We are nearest the sun on January 2nd. We fail to get full benefit of its heat, however, because the winter days are shorter, the sun's rays slanting, and as much as 80 per cent. of the heat may be reflected into space by snow lying on the ground.
16. False. Hot, humid water—a condition favouring thunderstorms likewise favours bacterial growth, which causes milk to sour. The thunderstorm is entirely innocent.
17. True. Static is caused by weather disturbances. Because thunderstorms are so frequent in summer, the annoying type of static caused by lightning is heard more often then.
18. True. The lunar rainbow was observed as far back as Aristotle. Generally speaking, rainbows are formed by the passage of light rays through water-drops. Moonlight, which is only reflected sunlight, will serve the purpose.
19. True. No records indicate anything to the contrary.
20. True. When objects upon which dew is deposited are so cold that they can freeze the liquid deposit, frost is formed.
21. True. Solitary trees are struck by lightning much more often than trees in a group.
22. False. A red sunset presages clear, dry weather. The dry, dusty atmosphere which is almost always associated with good weather transmits the red ray of the sun in greater measure than the blue.
23. True. On cloudless nights the earth loses its heat more rapidly, and a heavier dew results. Such clear skies, which make for a heavy dew, likewise mean no immediate rain. Similarly, heavy frosts are generally followed by fine, clear weather.

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

- ACROSS
- 1—South African
 - 2—Cute of men
 - 3—Who with age
 - 4—Leave out
 - 5—Italian territory in Africa
 - 6—Bones of forearm
 - 7—Charitable
 - 8—Disorderly gathering
 - 9—Garment request
 - 10—Not inclined
 - 11—Writing guide
 - 12—Good covering
 - 13—Orbs of universe
 - 14—Expression of thankfulness
 - 15—Century-plus
 - 16—One of authority
 - 17—Took food
 - 18—Inconspicuously illuminated
 - 19—Vessel of war
 - 20—By way of
 - 21—Author of "The Gleaners and the Iresh"
 - 22—Shape
 - 23—Abandon use of
 - 24—Small job
 - 25—Part of jaw
 - 26—Mare calm
 - 27—Footing material (pl.)
 - 28—Strided with speed
 - 29—Hand-rod



DOWN

1—Japanese seaport

2—Hail guard

3—Barrio

4—False hold of

5—Purse lid

6—One who employs

7—One who revolts

8—Permit

9—Defensive armor

10—Place of shelter

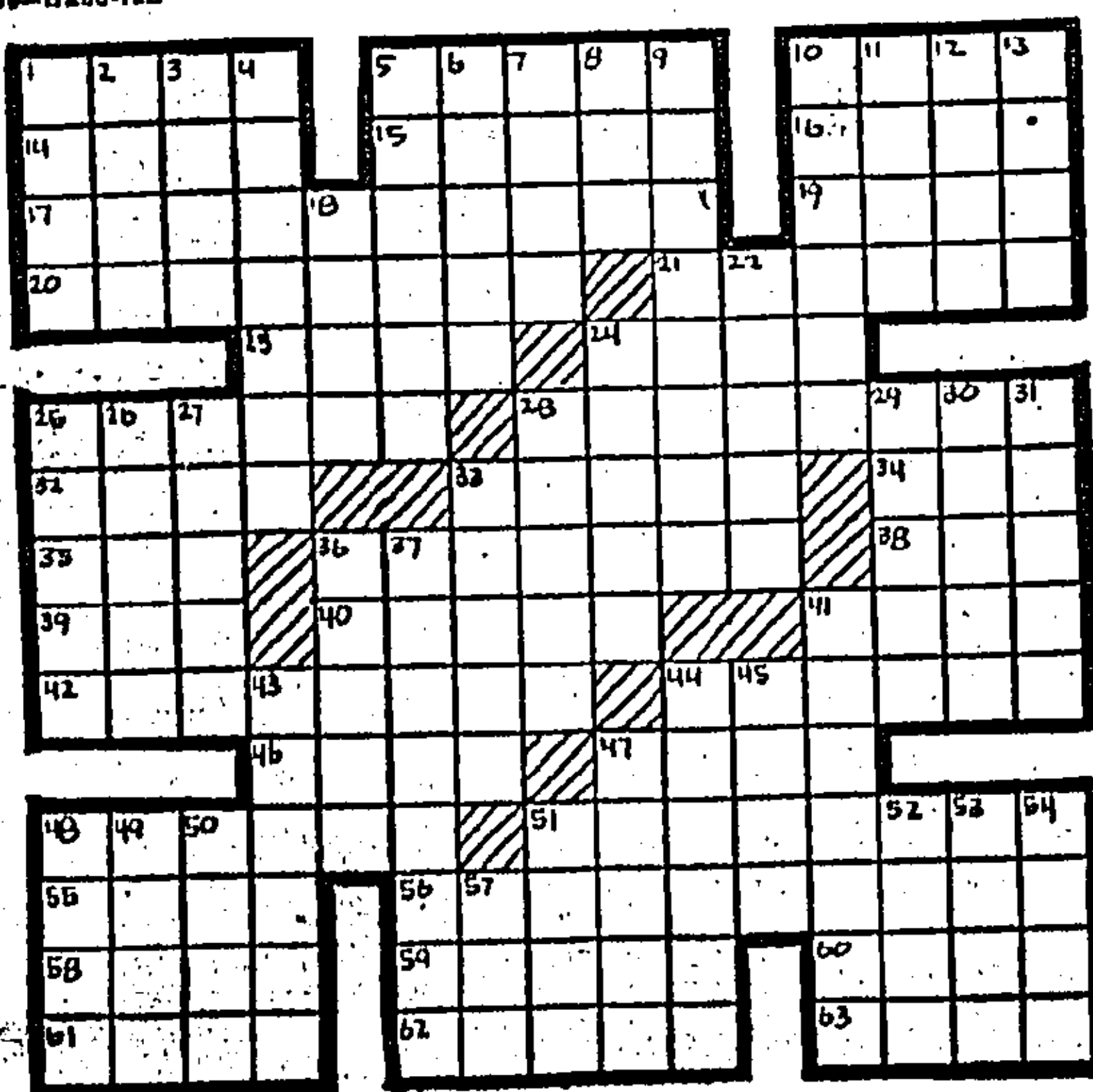
11—Small slice of stone

12—Crippled

13—Masthead publication

14—Adjuvant

15—Stomach brow



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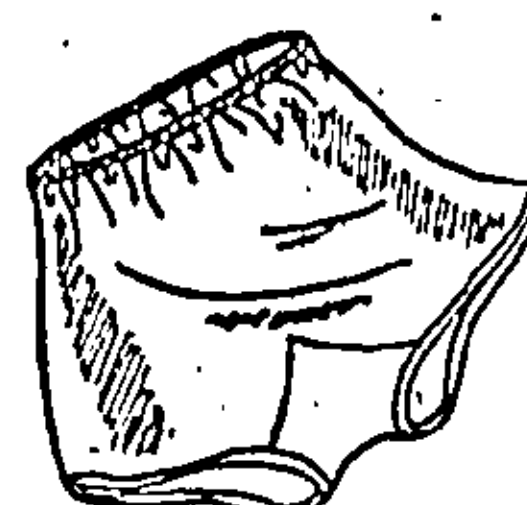
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	Minuet (Haydn)	
E10511	Serenade (Schubert)	Dajos Bela Orch.
	Overture Pt. 3. Rosamunde (Schubert)	
E10645	Rhapsody in blue (Gershwin)	Julian's Fuh's Sym. Orch.
E10690-70	Tannhauser Overture (Wagner)	Berlin State Opera Orch.
E10774	Finlandia (Sibelius)	Berlin State Opera Orch.
	Valse Triste (Sibelius)	
E10751	Roses of the South (Strauss)	Dajos Bela Orch.
	Morgenblatter (Strauss)	
E11103	Meditation "Thais" (Maeterlinck)	Paris Philharmonic Orch.
E11100	Funeral march of a Marionette (Debussy)	Orchestre Mascotte.
E10824	Parade of the tin soldiers (Stravinsky)	Dajos Bela Orch.
E11364	Artists' Life (Strauss)	Dajos Bela Orch.
	Moonlight on the Alsier (Strauss)	
	Der Rosenkavalier Waltz (Strauss)	Grand Symphony Orch.

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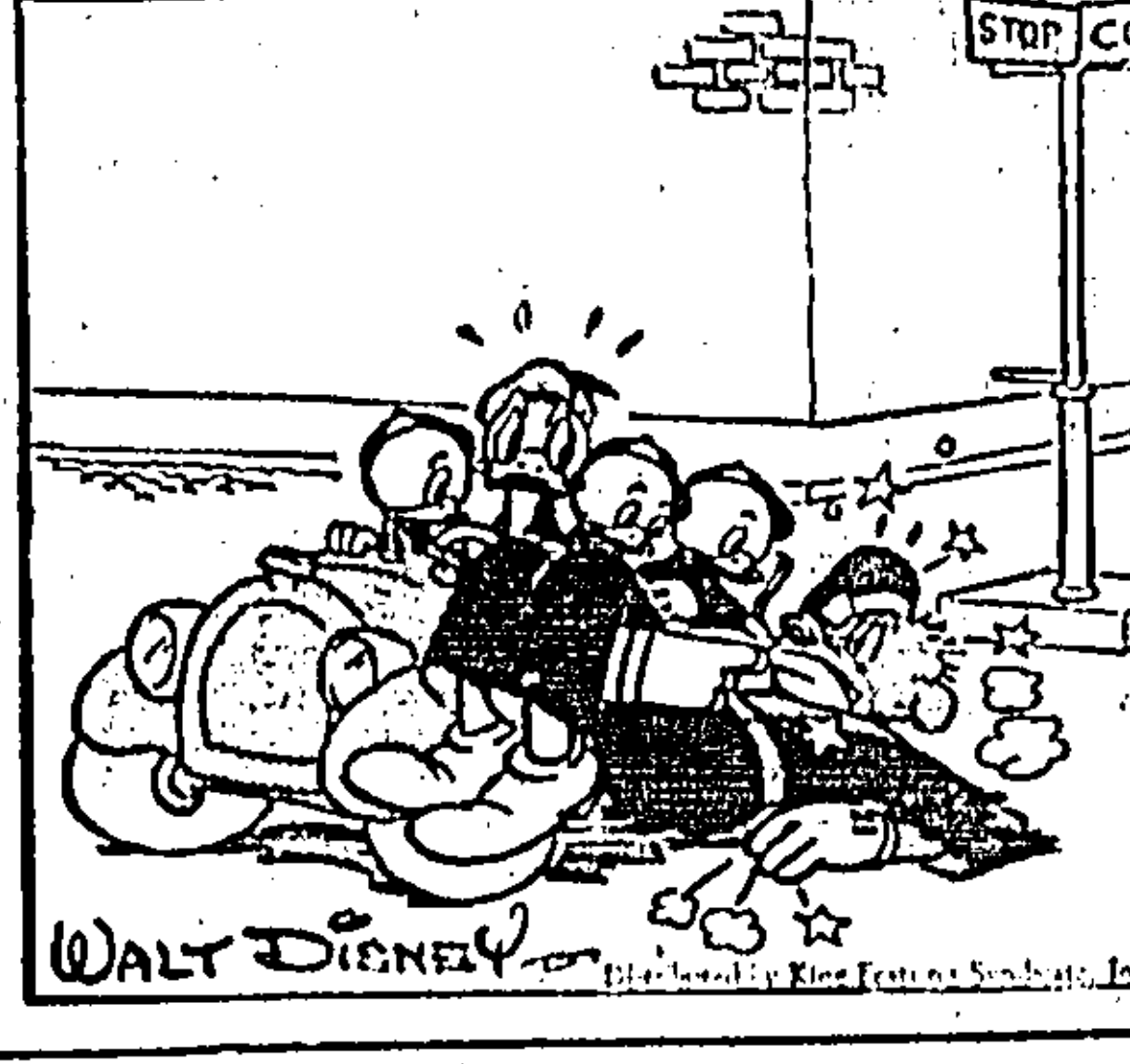
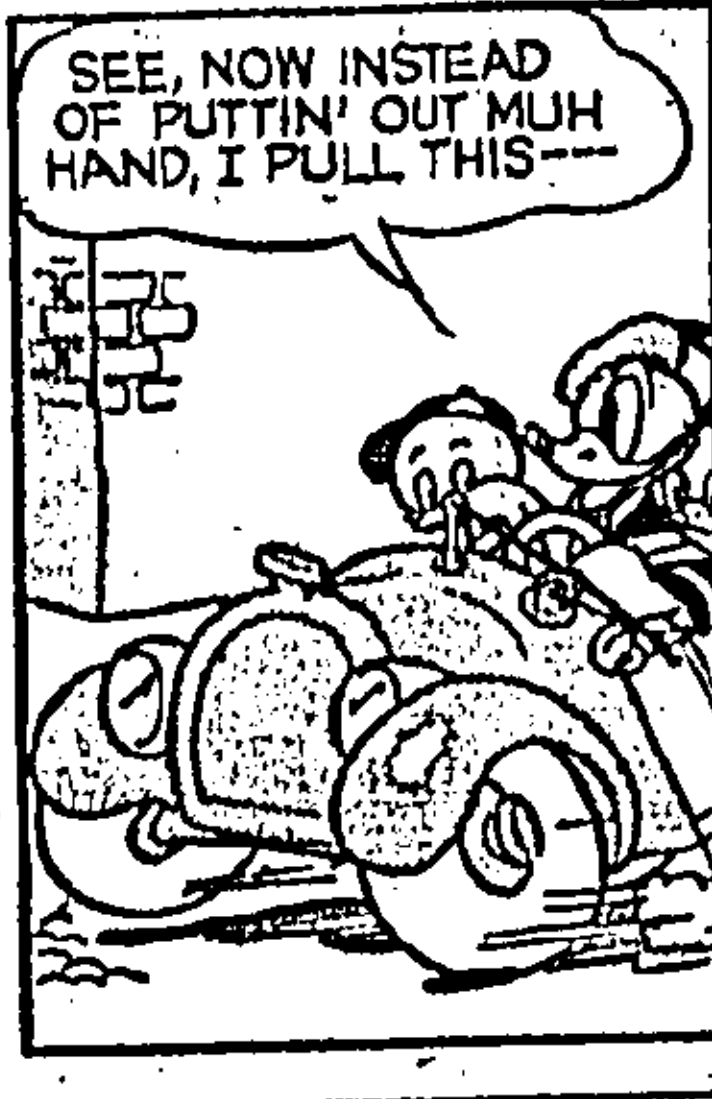
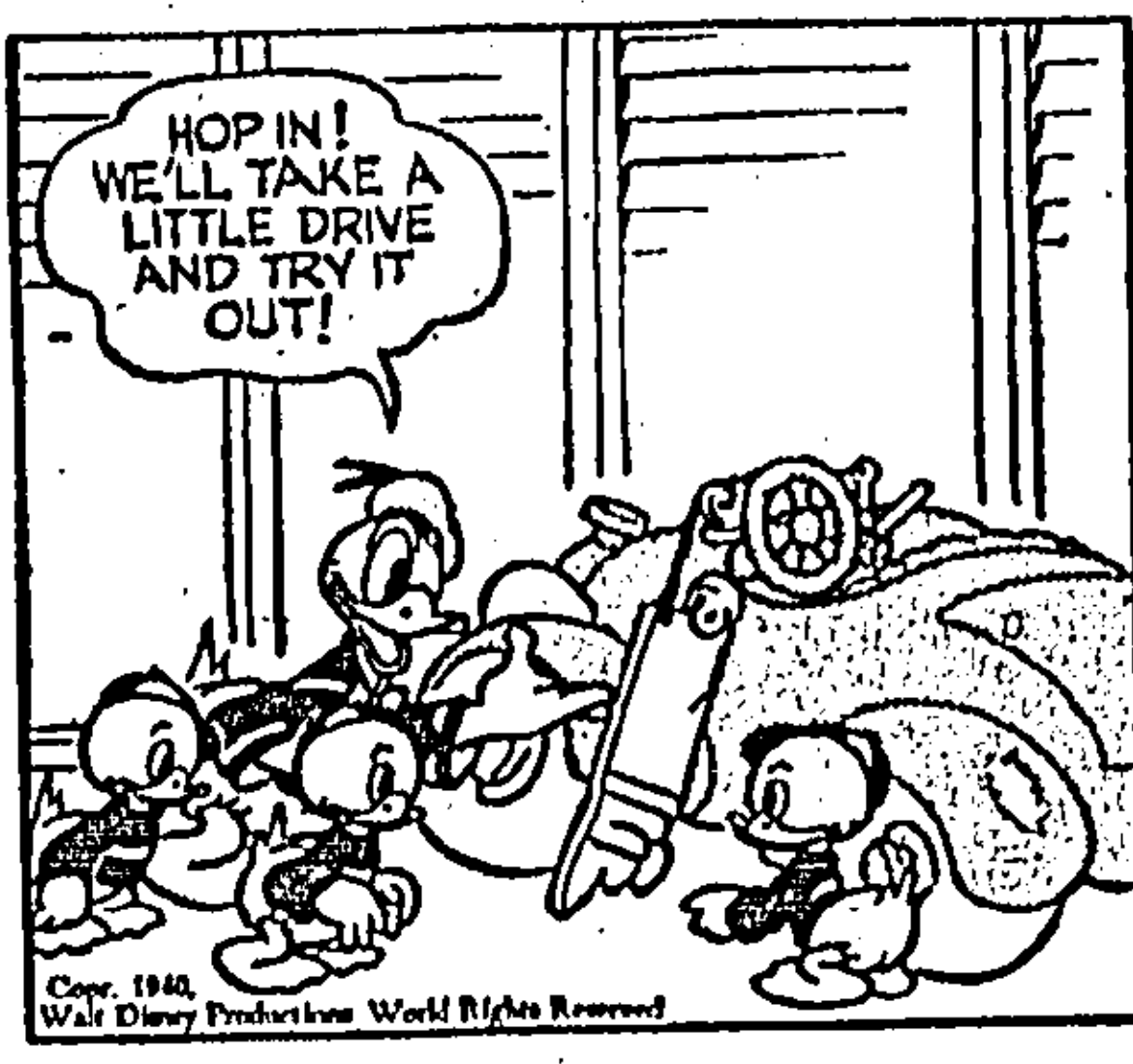
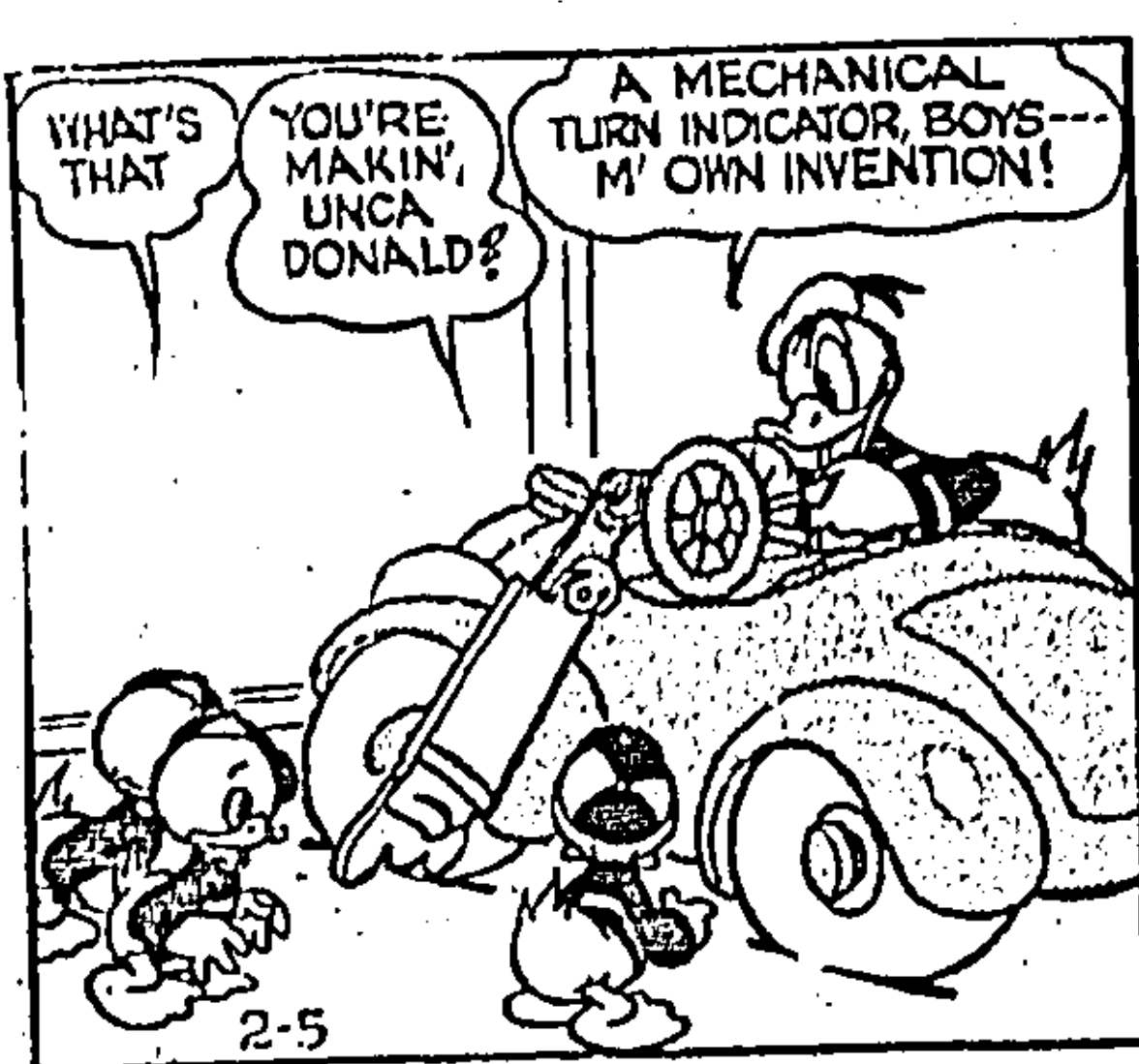
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£400,000 British Film Programme Starts

CINEMA-GOERS Four Big Pictures Will Be Made This Summer

By A FILM CORRESPONDENT

ENJOYMENT TAX
1 CIGARETTES FOR THE TROOPS

PATRONS of the State cinema, Sydneyham, S.E., are paying a voluntary "enjoyment tax" of one penny every time they go to the pictures.

The proceeds—averaging £25 a week—are being used to send cigarettes and comforts to the troops in France.

For every shilling raised through the "enjoyment tax," the management of the cinema contributes a penny.

"We are sending about 100 cigarettes a week to every soldier whose name is handed in," said the manager.

A BRITISH film-making programme which may cost between £400,000 and £500,000 was announced recently by David Rose, managing director of Paramount in this country, who has returned recently from America.

Four important films are to be produced this summer for world-distribution, and Mr. Rose says his company will not stint money in pursuit of the best possible results.

One rather disconcerting feature in Paramount's new plans is that Charles Laughton, much publicised some time ago as the prospective wonderful butler, will not now be in the screen version of Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton."

Instead, Cary Grant, who wants very much to play the part, will have it if his other commitments allow. Madeleine Carroll will probably be in this.

It is hoped to bring Laurence Olivier back from America to be the Lancet of an adventure romance based on the story of the Knights of the Round Table. In that case Vivien Leigh is likely to play Guinevere.

A New Mr. Deeds

In a third picture, called "What Hot!" which is about a young American of British ancestry (a kind of Mr. Deeds, explains Mr. Rose), Bob Hope, the British-born Hollywood star, is mentioned for the central part.

A fourth picture around the corner of E. J. Bannett may have Anton Wallbrook as Barney—which suggests either the glamourising of him or the glamourising of the good-looking Mr. Wallbrook.

Mr. Rose is being followed to England by his wife and baby. His is the first baby to be given a permit to travel here from America in wartime.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary issued yesterday says:

The pace set last week has slackened off to-day, but from the trade reported it would seem buyers are nibbling at efforts to lower prices. Sellers however are indifferent to these blandishments.

Bankers
H.K. Bank \$1.45 1/2
Union Ins. \$2.75 1/2
Fire Ins. \$2.75
Wharves \$1.55
Docks \$2.10
Provision \$1.20
Hotels \$2.15
Lands \$3.75
China Light \$2.15
China Light (New) \$2.15
Electricity \$2.15
Telephone (Old) \$3.10
Cement \$1.00
Ropes \$1.00
Ropes (New) \$2.15
Watsons \$1.00

Sellers
Docks \$2.15
Tramways \$1.00
Telegraph \$2.15
Telephone (Old) \$3.10
Ropes \$1.00
Sales
H.K. Bank \$1.45 1/2
Canton Ins. \$2.75 1/2
Wharves \$1.55
Lands \$3.75
China Light \$2.15
China Light (New) \$2.15
Electricity \$2.15
Telephone (Old) \$3.10
Ropes \$1.00

EMPIRE AIR SCHEME
New Zealand Establishment Progressing Rapidly

Wellington, Mar. 17.

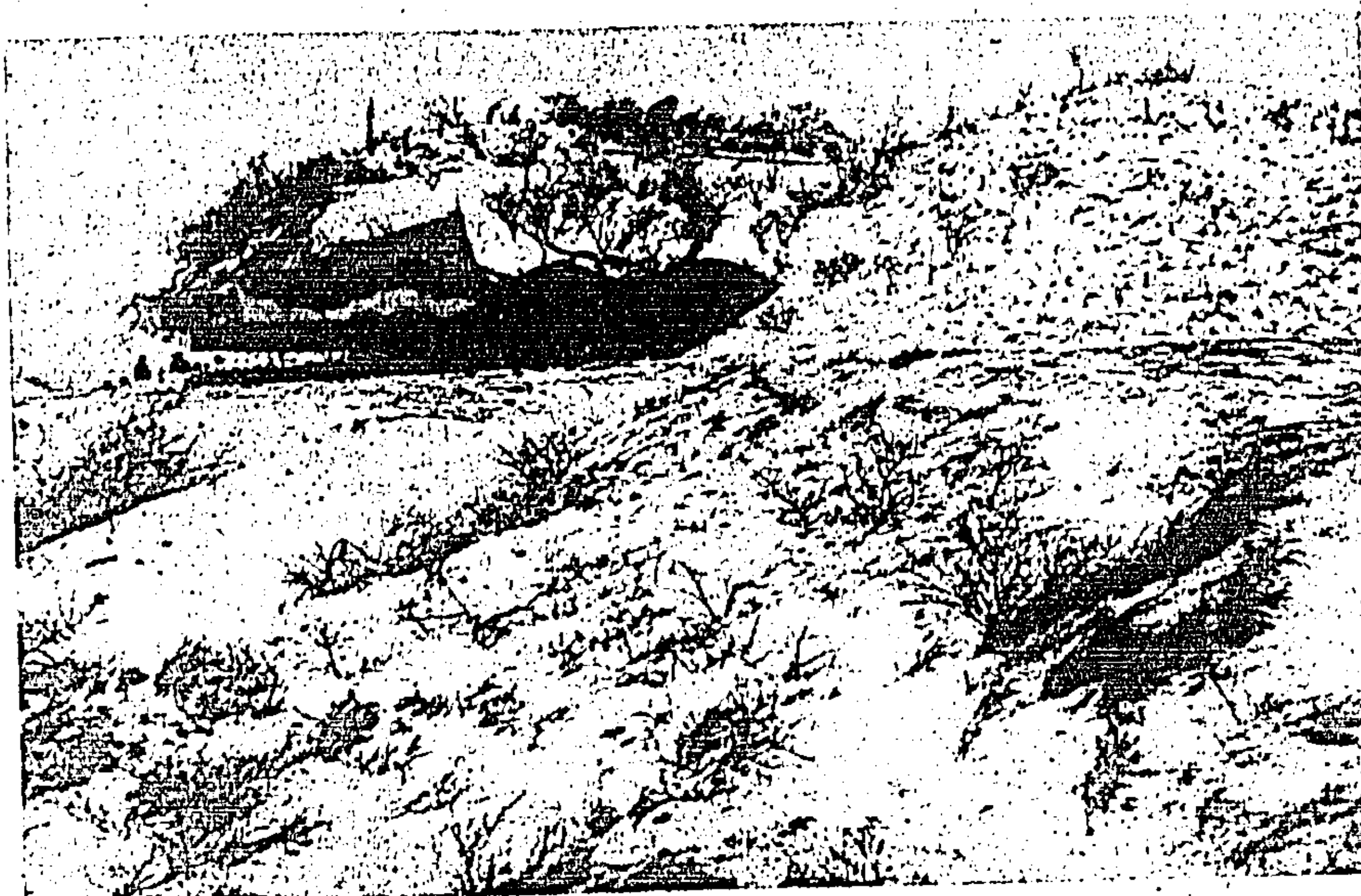
The Minister of Defence, Mr. Jones, said today that it would be possible to provide full air training for 2,000 men annually, leaving about 2,200 annually to complete training in Canada.

When the system was in full operation just over 3,000 trainees could be dealt with in New Zealand at any given time.

Eleven hundred men were waiting to be posted in the Air Training Units, while 2,000 were awaiting interview by the Selection Board.

Reuter.

HOLLAND GUARDS HER FRONTIERS



If Holland wants to maintain her neutrality she must keep a strong guard on her many frontiers in order to forestall any Blitzkrieg.

Her fortifications, which, together with the well-known water defences, protect the country, are manned day and night.

Photo shows a cleverly camouflaged and hidden command post in the dunes. Note the soldier on top.—Dornel.

Clark Gable Has Pay Raised To £1,000 A Week By Studio

By PAUL HOLT

LUCKIEST MAN in the world is Clark Gable, film star.

In California, where the sun is shining, his boss, Louis Burt Mayer, sent for him and told him that he was tearing up his old contract, worth £800 a week, and giving him a new one at £1,000 A WEEK FOR THE NEXT SEVEN YEARS.

That means £364,000 in Mr. Gable's bank.

He gets this reward for consistent service with a twisted smile and a sense of humour, coupled with knowledge of how to be masculine in all circumstances on the screen.

His salary goes up while the salary of every other film star in Hollywood goes down.

The big money-earners of the screen for the past two years have been the free-lancers, Claudette Colbert earned £75,000 last year, Fredric March, Ronald Colman, Charles Boyer have earned £60,000 a year and more, going to the highest bidder. They have made Mr. Gable and the other big contract stars look like penny-a-liners.

But the day war broke out the salaries of the big free-lancers were cut in half. Where they earned £30,000 for one film, their price is now £10,000 at the outside.

It is Mr. Gable's turn to smile.

CAN YOU PROVE YOU'RE MY BROTHER?

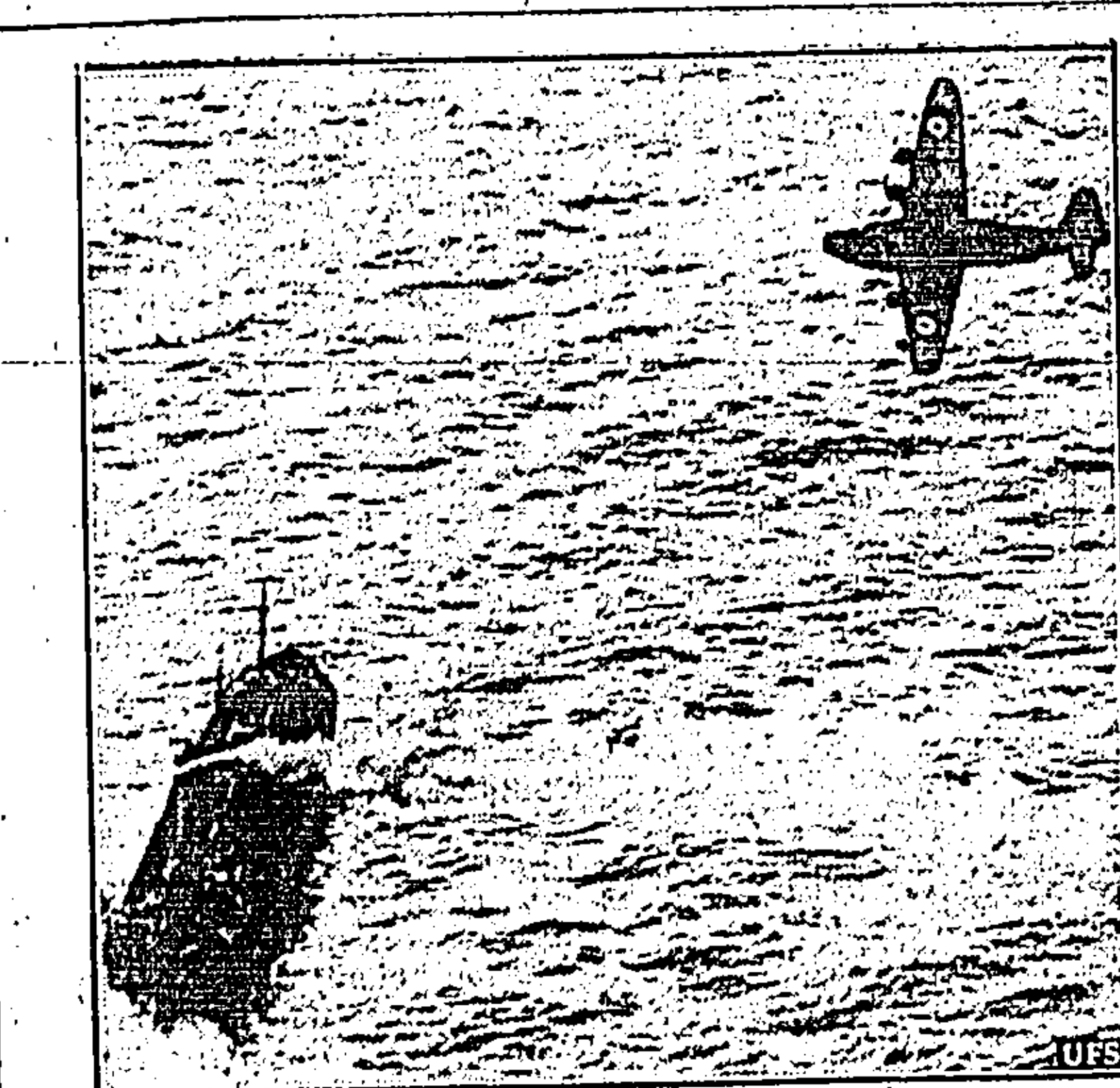
—and the soldier did

WHEN Mrs. Flay, of London, door, Calne, Wilts, opened her door the smiling soldier on the doorstep said: "Hello, sis."

Mrs. Flay, suspicious of a hoax, said nothing. "Don't you know me?" said the soldier. "I'm your brother Harry. Harry Trowbridge. I joined up in Canada and here I am."

Still Mrs. Flay did not believe him. Her brother Harry had gone to Canada in 1923, but she had not seen him since.

"Can you prove you are Harry?" she asked—and not until the soldier had produced his pay card was he allowed into the house.



A four-engined British flying boat of the Royal Air Force circles over the freighter below, giving protection against enemy planes or subs. Convoys of the Coastal Command have flown more than 5,000,000 miles since the war began.

Doctor and Nurses To Pay £500 To Father Of Poisoned Boy

DAMAGES totalling £500, of which a doctor is to pay £150 and a hospital sister and a nurse £25 each, were awarded at Leicester Assizes to the father of a 13-year-old boy who died in Leicester General Hospital after being given insecticide.

Costs were awarded in the same proportion.

The insecticide, it had been stated, was in a tin which had been labelled "Liquorice Powder."

"Labelling of the tin as liquorice powder, and putting it in the medicine cupboard, was a dangerous thing," said Mr. Justice Oliver.

Like Loaded Bomb
"It was like a loaded bomb, which some day would go off and injure someone."

The action was brought by William Hibbitt, the father, who claimed

damages from Leicester Corporation, Dr. A. W. Abramson, resident medical officer at the hospital, Sister Jessie Lewis, and Nurse Eileen Mary Bradfield, managers of the hospital staff.

Mr. Justice Oliver, earlier in the hearing, found there was no case against Leicester Corporation.

Mr. Justice Oliver said that the sister and the nurse had been most unloyal to each other. There had been negligence on their part.

The judge said he had reached the conclusion that Dr. Abramson fell short of the standard of care required of him.

"I hope it will not affect his position," he added.

As A. B. Bromfield held on to the porthole he said:—

'I'VE GOT A CUSHY BILLET'

BIRMINGHAM.

ABLE SEAMAN SIDNEY GEORGE BROMFIELD grinned when he saw the "Daily Express" front page.

He looked at the picture of the sailor, balanced like a human fly on the bow of the sinking destroyer Grenville.

"Yes, that's me," he chuckled, "and, blimey! it wasn't half cold."

What you can't see in the picture is that I've got one bare foot.

"When the sea came swishing up I reckoned I should be joining it any moment. So, to give myself a better chance, I kicked off my left sea boot."

"That foot got cold, as I decided that if I was going to be drowned I'd do it in comfort, with the other boot on."

Sitting at the fireside in the home of his brother, sipping a cup of tea, this twenty-six-year-old seaman laughed as he told of his adventure. It was only when he spoke of the death of his comrades that the grin faded.

"I saw them go," he said. "I was slithering down the side of the ship. I closed my eyes for a moment, and when I opened them I could see my mates being sucked down in the whirlpool."

"I was fighting for life myself, but the sight of those lads going I'll never forget."

Suddenly The Ship Began To List

Bromfield said the ship sank on Friday noon after noon.

"I had just come off watch, after being up all night," he said, "and was snugly bunked down when the explosion happened. At first I thought we were dropping a few depth charges, and turned over to have another snooze."

"But suddenly the ship started to list over. My mates ran towards the gangway. I sat up, rubbing the sleep out of my eyes, and decided 'The hatchway for me!'"

"When I got on deck there was a terrific list, and I explained naively, 'I couldn't swim, and that made it a bit difficult.'"

"I decided I'd hold on to anything solid so long as there was anything solid to hold on to. As the ship listed I squatted on the seat of my pants and dithered with her, trying to keep an even keel."

"But there was a sudden plunge, and I found myself in the water holding on to one of the portholes. By using these as a sort of ladder I swung myself from porthole to porthole until I reached the top one. Then I knew I could go no further, so that was where I stayed."

"While I was clinging there I saw two ships circling round trying to pick up survivors. Two lifeboats—both seemed to be overloaded—passed me, but nobody answered my signals."

"A few hundred yards away I saw a Carley boat with about twenty men clinging to it. The whole sea beneath me was dotted with the bobbing heads of sailors swimming for their lives."

Bromfield said that when he had been balancing himself about half an hour on the porthole he was so cold that it seemed impossible to hang on any longer, and he didn't care if he didn't. He went on:

"But when I thought of those poor devils swimming about I told myself, 'You've got a cushy billet, you have—what are you grumbling about?'"

"Then came the most heartening sound I've ever heard. It was the voice of our captain, Captain Creasy, in the water himself, cheering his men."



Displaying The Wounded

GERMAN soldiers who were severely wounded in the Polish war, many of them with one arm or one leg, were sent out in the streets to help in the weekly Party collections.

As the German public is getting more and more resentful of these frequent collections, "new attractions" are offered by the Nazis every week.

One wounded soldier was brought before the microphone to relate how he lost an arm.

OUR PRESS AND GERMANY

(Continued from Page 6.)

views and to secure his authority to send me a statement showing with some precision what he has in his mind—

(a) As to the matters which, for his part, he would propose should be discussed, and (b) What proposals he could authorise me to put forward for the purpose of establishing that confidence which must necessarily be a preliminary to any settlement acceptable to public opinion here and elsewhere.

You will, of course, realise that I feel the matter should be pursued further; and to that end I think it might be best if I had something more definite so that I can take the next step. Believe me, if this can be arranged, I shall pursue the matter with all the enthusiasm and energy at my command.

If, as I hope you will, you have an opportunity of discussing this important question further with the Fuehrer, I trust that you will express to him my appreciation of his reception of me and my desire to do anything that I can to further the intentions of co-operation which he has given me.

You will realise, I am sure, that it is of the utmost importance that there should be complete secrecy about this matter.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) KEMSLEY.

Dr. Dietrich's Reply

Munich, August 17, 1939.

Dear Lord Kemsley,

I am sorry that as a result of a journey abroad I have not been able to write to you sooner.

After your very agreeable visit to Germany and the frank talks which I had the honour to hold with you on Anglo-German relations, I received with the greatest interest the letter which you sent me through your colleague. You stated in that letter that mutual confidence is the first condition for friendly co-operation between peoples, but that unfortunately such confidence did not at present exist in your country towards Germany. In these circumstances I appreciate all the more the fact that you, Lord Kemsley, should be applying yourself with such enthusiasm and energy towards the re-establishment of this confidence, and should share with me the hope that by clearing away misrepresentation and misunderstandings a way may be found to bring our two nations together again.

It therefore seems to me that I

Brother of Brenda Paul Makes Scene

The brother of Brenda Dean Paul caused a scene by leaping into dock at West London after the magistrate, Mr. Paul Bennett, V.C., had refused to grant his sister bail on a charge of attempted false pretences.

Brenda Dean Paul (29) was remanded in custody for a week, charged with attempting to obtain by false pretences a pair of silver-backed hair-brushes, valued at £4 17s. 6d., from a Kensington store.

Addressing Mr. Bennett, Miss Paul said: "If I am remanded in custody I shall lose the allowance which my father makes me. I can arrange to go into St. Stephen's Hospital, and I will undertake to remain there for the week."

"I see it is a most unfortunate position to be in, but I cannot accede to your request," said Mr. Bennett.

Leapt Into Dock

A young man shouted from the back of the court: "Can she have bail? I am her brother."

He repeated the question several times. An assistant gaoler intervened.

The young man leapt into the dock and again made his request.

Mr. Bennett: You heard me refuse bail.

To the officers he said: "Remove that person."

The young man: You can say it as many times as you like. This is a frame-up. I heard you refuse nothing. Shouting "This is a frame-up," he was removed struggling.

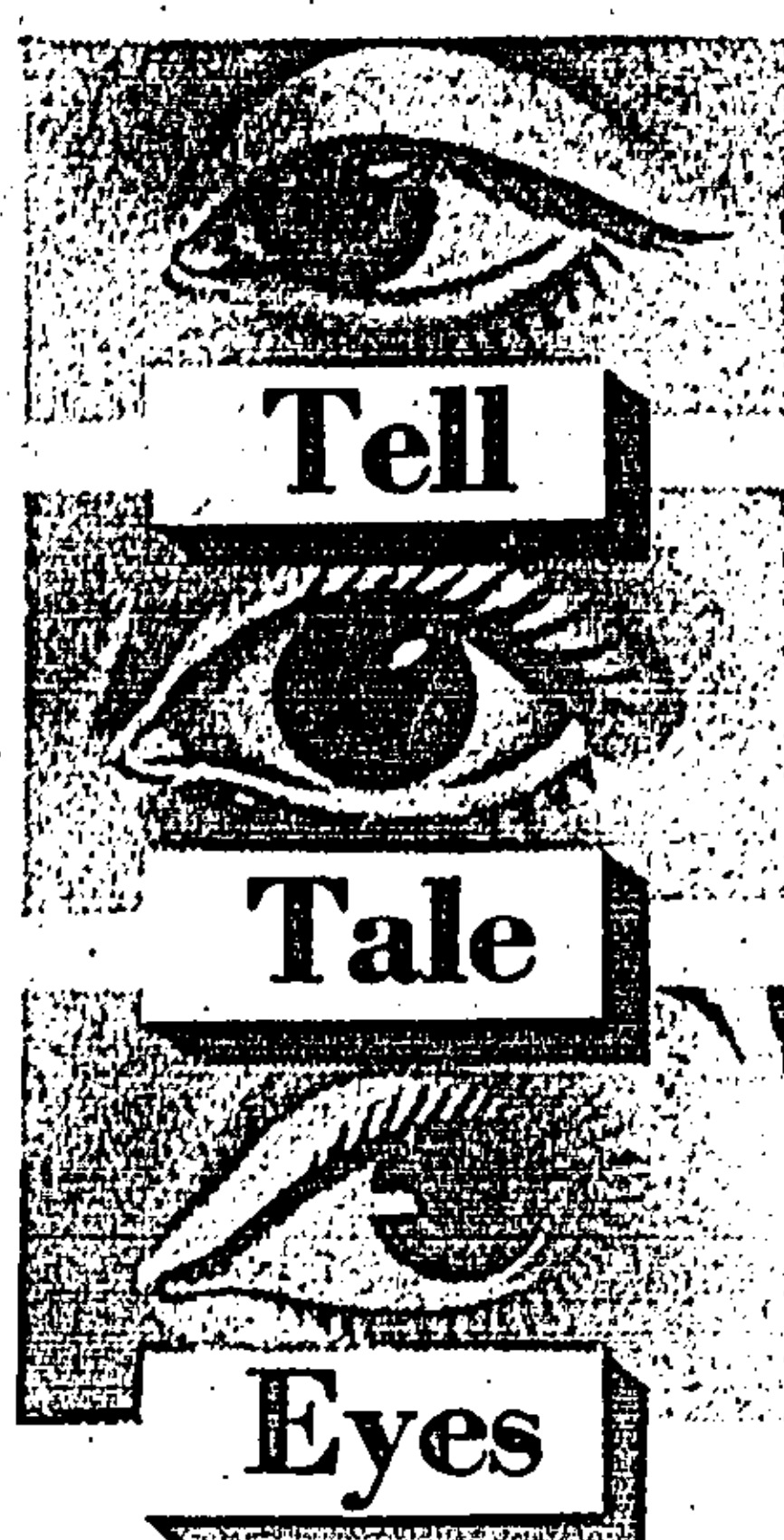
can best respond to your friendly suggestion by setting myself to express to your wide circle of readers my own frank and sincere opinions. Perhaps this may make some small contribution towards the restoration of confidence. For so long as such confidence does not exist there can be no object in preparing for conversations of the kind which you have in mind. That is the Fuehrer's view also.

May I ask you to read my article and—as arranged—to send me the promised English article so that we may both examine the two and shortly publish them?

Yours, etc.,

(Signed) O. DIETRICH.

Dr. Dietrich has asked why I did not send my article to him and why my papers did not print his article. I have, I think, given him a complete answer to the questions.



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The Hongkong Telegraph

Tuesday, March 19, 1940.
Wyndham St., Hongkong
Telephone: 26015

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"Heil Hunger!"

UNTIRING propaganda has led the world to believe that the Nazi regime is producing a nation of splendid physique. Science tells another story, and science does not lie.

Dr. Martin Gumpert, formerly head of Berlin Dispensary for Deformity Diseases, has been making a thorough examination of documents provided by Nazi authorities and by doctors and scientists of the Reich, and has written an article entitled "Heil Hunger," which is condensed in the *Reader's Digest*.

His researches led him to the conclusion that Germany is breaking down physically. What is said to the contrary is sheer propaganda. This national tragedy is the result of under-nourishment, excessive labour, and rigorous over-training, to which childhood and youth are subjected in the insane effort to make a nation into a military machine.

The whole range of children's infectious diseases, says Dr. Gumpert, has increased sharply. Rickets, a vitamin-deficiency disease, fast disappearing in most countries, shows an appalling increase in Germany. These children belong to the Youth organisations, and the premature exertions of the long marches and military exercises undermine the growing organisms and contribute to the bone deformities which begin with rickets.

Medical reports of the Universities for the last four years indicate a marked physical deterioration, with an alarming increase in heart complaints. Young factory workers are in even worse condition. Women, once dedicated to the kitchen and the nursery, are now employed in factories in work far beyond their strength, with serious effects on their health.

Many more startling facts are revealed—increased alcoholism, suicides, and the death-rate among them.

We are so much accustomed to look with caution upon everything that pertains to Germany that even the statements of scientists are scrutinised closely. But there are good reasons for believing what Dr. Gumpert says of the general condition of the German people.

There is not to-day in Germany, he says, a definite state of hunger, as in the days of the World War blockade. But there is the much more treacherous state of continuous and chronic undernourishment. The Nazis have produced not health, but sickness.

WHY NOT FIGHT BACK?

"SIR," said Mr. Churchill, striking his chest, "the ordinary instincts of humanity require the rescue from the sea of drowning men or castaways, should they be observed by his Majesty's ships in the course of their duties."

Cheers from all sides; but no answer to my question "Whether, in view of the murdering of unarmed seamen by German airmen, he will consider ceasing to send out ships to pick up these German airmen when their planes are brought down in the sea."

Again and again we have sent out our ships and men to search the seas at considerable risk and expense for possible survivors from German planes which have been shot down.

If their bodies are found we read of official funerals and wreaths inscribed "To a gallant enemy." At the same time we hear of the spraying with bullets, officially described as murder, of our unarmed seamen by those same "gallant enemies."

At the same time Goering, with whom we are at war, praises our "gallant airmen," and I suppose Mr. Churchill purrs with satisfaction. What humbug!

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI'S son was an airman in the Abyssinian war, and described in print with great gusto the fun of spraying Abyssinians—how they scattered, how they threw themselves on their faces, only making them a better target.

It was then only Abyssinians, but it made us feel pretty sick. Now it is Englishmen—and the "rabbits" become "gallant enemies."

I want to know! In the Spanish war the Italian and German airmen shot at those who jumped with parachutes, killed them easily in the air; it was more important to kill the pilot than the machine.

Is this now "bad form"? Or is it our orders, too? Is there an understanding between British and German airmen that it shall not be done? Or is it another one-sided piece of decency?

We did not torpedo the Bremen because there was no certainty that the crew could be rescued; but the Seven Seas are full of British and neutral ships sunk with all on board. We "play the game."—What a game it is that Mr. Churchill boasts of!

THERE was nothing like it in the last war. Listen to Mr. Churchill then: "We cannot recognise persons who are systematically employed in the sinking of merchant ships and fishing boats, often without warning, and regardless of the loss of life entailed, as on the same footing as honourable soldiers" (Hansard, April 27, 1915, p. 573), and he decided to imprison them specially, separate from "honourable prisoners of war," till they could be tried for their crimes.

Crimes! Why, the U-boats of 1915 were virtuous in comparison with the German airmen of to-day, amusing themselves with fishing-boats, lightships, and swamped boatloads of escaping seamen.

Never mind! Goering says we are honourable enemies, and Goering is an honourable man. He won't be hard on us when he is the Reich Governor here. He will decorate our graves with wreaths, and the British Union of Nazis will shed tears as they kiss his hand.

In the Boer war the Boers pulled up rails and wrecked railway trains. If I remember aright, we put a couple of Boer prisoners on the engine as a protection.

Of course, these were only Boers, not German gentlemen; otherwise we might put a German sailor from some scuttled ship in each fishing trawler or lightship. The crew would see that he did his share of work, and the spraying with bullets would be less fun.

There are now some 3,000 of these prisoners doing themselves well in our internment or prison camps.

My information from the north is that they are behaving with insolence, confident already, that their day will come.

WHEN I last asked the officer prisoners were costing us £2 per head per day to feed and house, without including the cost of barbed wire and troops to keep them in.

It would be cheaper to let them and their own way back to that other prison camp which is Germany. In the last war they were made to work on the land, or behind the lines reconstructing France. I know but

Why do we rescue Nazi airmen who have been shot down into the sea? Why not let them drown?

HERE IS A STRIKING CONTROVERSIAL VIEW

—by Colonel

J. C. WEDGWOOD

M.P., who won the D.S.O. in 1915

dare not say why that is not done brutally has he not already committed?

Officially, of course, the answer to all this is that Hitler would retaliate. How can he? What has he got to retaliate on? What horror and a pleasant change. At sea he cannot

OUR PRESS AND GERMANY My Correspondence With Dr. Dietrich

By LORD KEMSLEY

I HAVE been credited recently over the Hamburg wireless station and in an address to German editors at Wiesbaden by Dr. Dietrich, the official head of the German Press, with launching an attack against him on the British radio and in the newspapers. I control. He has charged me with, among other things, lack of fairness, with pre-emption and mendacity.

This accusation, coming from such a source, I need not seriously concern myself with. It may, however, be advisable in the interests of both the German and the British peoples for me to review in chronological sequence the events connected with the proposed exchange of newspaper articles between the two countries, an idea for which Dr. Dietrich was originally responsible. On May 13 of last year Dr. Dietrich published in a number of the leading German newspapers a statement that he had offered to put the entire German Press at the disposal of an American writer if he could have in exchange the right of inserting in certain American newspapers an informative article about Germany from the German point of view. He revealed that his offer had been rejected, and he made capital of that fact.

Challenge Accepted

Six days afterwards, on May 19, I learned of this suggestion and took up Dr. Dietrich's challenge immediately, and on behalf of my important British newspaper colleagues notified my willingness to accept the offer in question on the same terms. Six days after that, on May 25, an answer came to me from Dr. Dietrich expressing misgivings as to whether the proposal would really serve the cause of peace, and asking for certain assurances, mainly of a character provocative to German interests, and the definiteness of the exchange to be made. I at once expressed in a letter to Dr. Dietrich my sincere hopes for a peaceful understanding between England and Germany, and informed him that the points he raised would be given full consideration and dealt with by me after the Whitnited vacation.

Six days afterwards, on May 31, I wrote once more to Dr. Dietrich agreeing unequivocally to all the points he had raised. I suggested that an official German representative should be appointed who would be empowered to discuss with me every detail of official procedure in connection with the exchange of the articles.

Visit to Germany

Fifty-three days later, on July 23, on the personal and urgent invitation of Dr. Dietrich, I went to Germany to discuss all the points with him, and on July 27 I arrived at Bayreuth, where I had an interview with him, with Herr Hitler, and important German officials. Dr. Dietrich, however, took up the attitude, in response to my request for immediate action, that that particular moment was not the right one for the publication of the articles. A later date, he suggested, might show an improvement in the international atmosphere which would give greater hopes of a rapprochement between the two countries. Expressing the opinion that the sooner the articles were published the better, I left Dr. Dietrich with the expression of a hope from him that he would be able to send me the German article very soon.

Nothing further, however, was heard by me from him until Monday, August 21. I was at that time taking a few days' holiday at Deauville, and

It was there that I received on that date the letter—untranslated, in its original German text—which was intended as a draft for publication. It had been posted by Dr. Dietrich in Munich, according to the postmark on the envelope, on August 18. It had reached my address in London on August 20, and had then been forwarded to Deauville.

The Soviet Pact

But on August 21 there was an announcement from Berlin that the Soviet-German Pact had been successfully negotiated; as the official record shows, it was signed on August 23 by Ribbentrop and Molotov. As this document established and finally decided a complete reorientation of Germany's traditional anti-Communist policy, and alliance between Germany and Russia against the Allies, it made any hope of agreement by discussion very improbable. This was my view at the time, and I was supported in that view by some of the highest political authorities in this country.

Notwithstanding this trembling and threatening nature of the international situation, on the afternoon of August 22 Dr. Hesse, the German Press Attaché in London, at the request of Dr. Dietrich in Germany, called upon me at my house in London to inquire if the article had been safely received. He gave me a personal message from Dr. Dietrich to say that the article representing Germany's case should be published in British newspapers, and that the British case had been sent to and published by the German papers. This ingenious suggestion was, needless to say, not acceptable to me.

I could only remind Dr. Hesse that I had always been understood that there should be simultaneous publication of the views of both sides in both countries, that it would be manifestly unfair to the German people to deny them the right of reading the British statement at the same time as the British public was given the opportunity of reading the German case. Nevertheless, on August 23 I acknowledged to Dr. Dietrich receipt of his letter and article, and informed him I was arranging for the translation of the article.

Infamous Bargain

I will not express any opinion upon the German article, but content myself with pointing out that the essential condition of publishing it was the right to publish corresponding article in the German papers, that this particular German article awaited a mutually agreed translation, and that although an English article had been prepared, that before these two translations could be agreed the crisis between the two countries would be precipitated beyond repair. At that moment the international situation was at such a tension that any idea of reciprocal newspaper exchange was beyond consideration.

I reiterate my assurance to the German people that in conducting these negotiations I was throughout perfectly sincere in my desire for peace. It must be obvious that I made every effort and took every reasonable step to bring about this very desirable mutual exchange of views, but if I had been made aware during the course of my correspondence with Dr. Dietrich and my visit to Germany of the nature of the infamous bargain that must have been in the course of making at that very time between Hitler and Stalin for the division of Poland, and the sacri-

do worse things than he has done—unchartered mines are everywhere, no law of the sea or international law has not been broken.

There is no British money left in Germany for him to confiscate. Our prisoners in his hands cannot much exceed 100. In the last war retaliation was a very real threat. It forced Mr. Churchill to restore the criminal U-boat men.

BUT now, for all these crimes it is not our turn to retaliate? We might sow mines, as they sow mines, in the Baltic, and along that Norwegian coast, the highway for their iron ore supplies.

We might employ German prisoners at sea. We might employ them making roads in France, or, better still, in Sierra Leone or St. Helena.

They want colonies; let them see the colonies and develop them. There is that read into the fine back blocks of British Guiana (through a forest) which was suggested to the Jews.

None of these things need be more than a threat, if it would stop indiscriminate mining and torpedoing, and save some of those miserable Polish slaves.

There is no other way, save to remove Hitlerism.

Letter To Dr. Dietrich
To conclude the matter, I give the text of a letter sent by me to Dr. Dietrich on August 1 and the translation of his reply on August 17. If I needed anything to establish the bona fides of my intentions in connection with this correspondence, and my visit to Germany, these two letters I think provide it to the full.
Chandos House, London, W.1.
August 1, 1939.

I have been thinking over the conversation that I was privileged to have with the Fuehrer at Bayreuth on July 27. You will remember that in that conversation, as well as in my talks with you, Herr Rosenberg, Baron Welz-sacker, and others I laid emphasis upon the wholehearted support which is being given in this country to the Prime Minister's policy. Everybody here recognises that, while on the one hand our Government look forward wholeheartedly to the time when confidence has been sufficiently restored to make it possible to begin the constructive work of building peace, they have had no alternative, on the other hand, but to take the steps that have been taken to consolidate the strength of the country. Those steps—which resulted from a conviction that they must resist further attempts to impose by force unilateral changes—have received the complete support of every section of public opinion.

I am not sure how far I succeeded in conveying to the Fuehrer that British opinion, although it would like to arrive at an understanding with Germany, has had its confidence so shaken that discussions with that object in view do not seem to be feasible in present circumstances. I realise that the Fuehrer (and you, too) don't consider that there is any justification for this attitude of our people. I don't want to argue that now, but it is very important, and indeed essential, that the facts should be known by the Fuehrer and there is no question whatever as to the fact that confidence here does not at the moment exist. Nevertheless, if opinion here could be convinced that confidence could be re-established, i.e., if the fundamental basis of the Declaration which the Fuehrer and Mr. Chamberlain signed the day after the Munich Conference could be accepted afresh by both sides, there would be much better hope of useful discussion.

You will remember that towards the close of the conversation at Bayreuth, in reply to my inquiry as to whether he had any proposals to make for a better understanding, Herr Hitler suggested that each country should put its requirements on paper and that this might lead to a discussion. It seems to me that we have here a suggestion that ought to be followed up and I should like to pursue it. In order to make progress, do you think it would be possible for you, in confidence, to obtain the Fuehrer's

PLEASE Turn To Page 5.

Allies And U.S. Planes

Negotiations Still Proceeding

WASHINGTON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—Mr. Henry Morgenthau, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, denied reports that negotiations between the Anglo-French Purchasing Board and American aeroplane manufacturers had been suspended.

He declared that negotiations were still proceeding as far as he knew and that they would not be affected by the forthcoming Congressional enquiry into foreign purchases of aircraft.

The reports are also discounted by the British Purchasing Commission. Nevertheless some observers feel that the forthcoming investigation and the reported uncertainty over the exact types the Allies will be able to buy in the contracts may affect the speed in which the Allies can secure the planes.

Raid Effects Compared

R.A.F. Exploits More Important

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—The recent activities of the R.A.F. compare very favourably with those of the German equivalent, says the "Manchester Guardian".

With regard to the death of a civilian and the slight damage done to a ship in Saturday's raid on Scapa Flow, the paper says that the German claims are as fantastic as usual.

That raid did little to compare with the R.A.F. raids of the German naval bases.

The Germans have not yet found it possible to launch any air action comparable to the R.A.F. attacks on Wilhelmshaven and Brunsbuttel, when several direct hits were made on a pocket battleship from a height of several hundred feet.

After mentioning other R.A.F. attacks on Borkum (mine-laying and sea-plane bases), Helligoland (on a concentration of warships when a hit on a cruiser was made), the "Manchester Guardian" says that the Nazi raid on Scapa Flow chiefly consisted of dropping bombs on open moorland, and with the exception of seven naval casualties, with very little other result.

RECONCILIATION IN RUMANIA

Comment By The "Times"

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—The reconciliation between the Rumanian Government and the members of the Iron Guard was the subject of comment in the "Times" to-day.

The news seems to have been received in Germany as an indication of an approaching change in the Rumanian foreign policy. This is not justified by the facts, says the "Times".

Although the Iron Guard before the war was certainly in close touch with the Nazis, there was indication that clemency now extended was nothing more than an internal appeasement of members who were only pardoned as individuals, and there may be nothing more to it than the ending of a feud, strengthening national unity.

DANUBE IS NOW FREE OF ICE

SOFIA, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—The Hungarian reaches of the Danube are now free of ice.

Ten thousand tons of Rumanian and Soviet oil for Germany, which were recently held up at Varna, are now being transferred for transport to their destination.

FAMOUS SOLDIER FALLS 50 FEET TO HIS DEATH

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—Lieut. General Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston, aged 76, was killed instantaneously when he fell to-day from a 50-foot turret at his house at West Kilbride.

He was in the habit of climbing this turret for exercise and to see the Firth of Clyde.

Son of Lt. Col. Gould Hunter-Weston, he was the 26th Laird of Hunterston. Educated at Wellington College, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the Staff College, he entered the army (R.E.) in 1884.

He was promoted Captain in 1900, Major in 1905, Lt. Colonel in 1910, Colonel in 1914, Major-General in 1918, and Lieutenant-General in 1919.

Brilliant Career

He served in the Miran Expedition in 1891, Waziristan in 1894 (commanding Bengal Sappers and Miners on Sir W. Lockhart's staff), Dongola on Sir W. Lockhart's staff, and Expeditionary Force in 1898 as Special Officer on Kitchener's Staff, and through the Boer War. He was present at the actions at De Klerk, Colenso, and the Battle of Kimberley, and other famous actions.

He passed through the Boer Army and out the railway north of Bloemfontein (capturing much rolling stock and preventing Joubert's reinforcement).

WESTERN FRONT BIG GUNS ROAR ON BOTH SIDES

BRUSSELS, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—According to a Luxembourg dispatch, sharp artillery fire was seen this morning on the Western Front.

The French shelled Hammelsberg and Schneberg while the Germans shelled Kirscherberg district.

RUSSIA & AALAND ISLANDS

FROM PAGE ONE

constructed at Korhola, which is about 18 miles south-west of Helsinki.

Martial Law By Reds

STOCKHOLM, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—Martial law has been proclaimed in those parts of Finland already occupied by Russian troops. This follows closely on the news that the entire Karelian Isthmus along Lake Ladoga is to be fortified with the Voroshilov Line.

Soviet Demand Denied

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH". OSLO, Mar. 17 (UP).—The Norwegian Foreign Minister denies the report from Stockholm that Russia had demanded free harbour facilities in Norway and Sweden.

INCREASE IN COMPENSATION

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—An increase in workmen's compensation was announced in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon.

Sir John Anderson said that the Government proposed to supplement compensation in the case of complete disablement by 5s. for a wife and 3s. for each child under 15 years of age. There will also be an increased scale in the cases of partial disablement.

This is a temporary scheme for meeting cases of hardship.

A Royal Commission, now sitting, will consider workmen's compensation.

ANGLO-SPANISH TRADE PACT

MADRID, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—An Anglo-Spanish trade agreement has been signed.

According to a statement issued by the Spanish Foreign Office, the agreement, which comes into force immediately, will allow Spain to acquire raw materials in determined quantities not only in the United Kingdom but the whole sterling area.

Spain has also signed a trade agreement with Switzerland.

NO HOPE FOR LOST MINERS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH". NEFFS, Ohio, Mar. 18 (UP).—All hope has now been abandoned for the 60 miners entombed in the Willow Grove mine.

However, rescuers continue their tunnelling. Two crushed bodies have been recovered.

FINLAND'S ARMY OF WOUNDED

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH". COPENHAGEN, Mar. 18 (UP).—The Helsingfors Correspondent of the "Politiken" reports that 40,000 wounded soldiers are still in hospitals in various parts of Finland.

RUSSIA SEEKS ENTENTE

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH". ROME, Mar. 19 (UP).—Vatican quarters hint that Russia is seeking her efforts to reach an understanding with Rumania and Turkey.

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING	
T.T. London	1/2 25/32
Demand	1/2 25/32
T.T. Shanghai	350
T.T. Singapore	62 1/2
T.T. Japan	80
T.T. India	82
T.T. U.S.A.	23 1/2
T.T. Manila	40 1/2
T.T. Batavia	150 1/2
T.T. Bangkok	100
T.T. Saigon	83 1/2
T.T. France	10 1/2
T.T. Switzerland	102 1/2
T.T. Australia	1/6 1/4

BUYING	
4 m/s L/C London	1/3 3/32
4 m/s D/P do	1/3 7/32
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	24 1/2
4 m/s France	11 3/7
30 d/s India	83 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in London	4 1/2 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	3 7/7 1/2

H.K. Stock Market

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

BANKS	
H.K. Banks	1,500 sa.
H.K. Banks (Lon. Reg.)	2 1/4 n.
H.K. Banks (H.K. Reg.)	2 n.
Chartered	9 1/4 n.
Mercantile, A. & B.	51 1/2 n.
Mercantile, C.	12 n.
East Asia	71 n.

INSURANCES	
Canlon	232 1/2 b. & sa.
Union	505 b.
China Underwriters	1 n.
H.K. Fire	135 b.

SHIPPING	
Douglases	150 n.
Steamboats	105 n.
Indo-China P.	105 n.
Indo-China D.	80 n.
Shell (Bearers)	70 1/2 n.
Waterbats	7 1/2 n.

DOCKS ETC.	
Wharves	108 sa.
Docks	23 1/2 n.
Providents	520 b.
Sh. Docks Sh.	37 1/2 n.

MINING	
Kallian s/-	10/- n.
Rauha s. d.	6.00 n.
Venz. Gold	4 n.
H.K. Mines	4 cts. n.

LANDS	
Hotels	5.00 b.
Lands	39 sa.
Lands 4% Debentures	100 n.
Shai Lands Sh.	15.00 n.
H.K. Realities	7 1/2 n.
Chinese Estates	4.05 n.

UTILITIES	
Trams	18.15 sa.
Peak Trams (old)	8 n.
Peak Trams (new)	4 n.
Star Ferries	68 b.
Y. Ferries	27 1/2 n.
China Lights (old)	5.12 sa.
China Lights (new)	68 1/2 sa.
H.K. Electric	22 n.
Macao Electric	11 1/4 n.
Sandakan Lights	30.20 b.
Telephones (old)	11 1/2 b.
Telephones (new)	20/8 n.
Tranclons s/-	23/- n.
Tranclons (Pref.) s/-	23/- n.

INDUSTRIALS	
Cald. Macg. (Ord.)	14.00 n.
Cald. Macg. (Pref.)	12 n.
Canlon Iron	1 n.
Cementa	10.60 b.
H.K. Ropes	6.10 b.

STORES, &c.	
Dairy Farms (old)	23 b.
Dairy Farms (new)	10.63 n.
Watsons	7 1/4 n.
Lane, Crawford	1.80 n.
Sincere	41 n.
Wing On (H.K.)	41 n.
Powell, Ltd.	1 n.

COTTON MILLS	
Ewo Sh.	42 1/2 n.
Shai Cotton Sh.	170 n.
Zhong Sing Sh.	63 n.
Wing On Textile Sh.	48 1/2 n.

MISC.	
H.K. Entertainments	7.40 b.
Constructions (old)	1 1/4 n.
Constructions (new)	1 n.
Vibro Piling	8 n.
Ch. Govt. 5% 1925	51 1/4 n.
G. Bonds	101 1/2 n.
H.K. Govt. 3 1/2% Loan	90 n.
H.K. Govt. 5% Loan	14 1/8 n.
Maraman (H.K.) s/-	4/- n.

H.K. MEMORIAL SERVICE

A memorial service for the late Dr. Tsai Yuan-pai, President of the Academia Sinica who died here on March 5, will be held at the University of Hongkong on March 24 simultaneously with services in other parts of China.

The committee for the service will include Gen. Hsu Chung-ching, Gen. Wu Te-chen, Sir Robert Kotewall, Mr. Yeh Kung-chao, Mr. Sung Hong-chang, Mr. Chang Fung, Mr. Wang Yun-wu and Prof. Hsu Ti-shan.

"Evacuation Tax" In Chungking

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH". CHUNGKING, Mar. 19 (UP).—The Chinese Government has chosen a novel and effective method of enforcing evacuation of the city.

An "Evacuation Tax" is to be levied on any amusements which would encourage people to remain in the war-time capital.

THREE-POWER TOTALITARIAN ALLIANCE LOOMING?

FROM PAGE ONE

Spokesmen of the enemy who, at the same time, set up criminal war aims. "Since that time the situation between the Western powers and the Reich have become completely clear."

Stock Markets Affected

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH". NEW YORK, Mar. 18 (UP).—Selling on peace fears is seen as proof that war orders are all that sustained the market during the recession which has been in progress since the year began.

Believers in this thesis are numerous enough to cause trouble for the market.

The war babies are easy to discern—steels, rails, coppers, aircrafts, ship-building and packing issues while peace stocks are arrangements, mercantiles, Canadian mining and business machine issues.

Meanwhile General Motors has announced an increase in their assets to \$1,700,000,000 as compared with \$1,500,012,000 last year.

London Reactions

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—On the Stock Exchange to-day, business was restricted by uncertainty concerning the diplomatic moves in Europe and the surprise announcement fixing new minimum prices for gilt-edged securities.

Prices in most sections eased but offerings were only moderate.

Gold-mining shares were depressed on unconfirmed reports of the Mysore tax on the proceeds of gold sales.

Dealings were started on the new war loan.

World Peace Commission

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—A World Peace Commission was suggested during question time in the House of Commons to-day by Mr. Arthur Woodburn, Labour member.

He asked the Prime Minister whether or not the Government was prepared to set up a League Commission at some suitable neutral place to investigate conditions for a permanent world peace, to examine the chief economic, territorial and racial problems which made for the war, and to discover whether there were principles for a peaceful settlement of international disputes which were generally accepted by nations.

Mr. R. A. Butler, in replying, said that Mr. Woodburn's ultimate aims were no doubt widely desired, but Lord Halifax was not convinced that the precise method he proposed would be best under the circumstances.

B.B.C. Comment

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—Discussing the meeting between Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler, the Diplomatic Correspondent of the BBC said yesterday that the meeting was a logical development of the Nazi trend in policy.

Hitler was probably trying: (1) to exploit the Italian support for a peace drive on his own terms, (2) to reconcile the axis with the Berlin-Moscow Alliance.

The meeting was particularly significant in view of the fact that Mr. Sumner Welles has just returned to Rome.

His postponed departure gave Mussolini time to see him again if so desired—following the Brenner Pass conversations.

Evidently the Nazis were trying to get their case presented in a more favourable light with Mr. Sumner Welles than they themselves were able to manage directly from Berlin.

In any event, the Italian radio had been at pains recently to show that Italy had no intention of dropping her policy of non-belligerence for the moment at any rate.

Glad To See Peace

It was generally recognised that Italy would be glad to see an early peace but that Mussolini was too much of a realist to believe that peace could be reached on Hitler's preposterous terms.

President Roosevelt's speech on Saturday, which stressed the rights of the small nations, was also another indication to Hitler about the impossibility of peace on his terms.

On the other side of the picture the Nazis were suggesting threats if the peace offensive did not succeed.

The Nazi hints that Germany might get Italian military support were not taken very seriously but there was a question of partnership in south-east Europe.

The Nazis had adopted two lines apparently:

(1) They had no doubt tried to persuade Italy that the attachment to Russia was only temporary.

(2) If that did not convince the Italians very much the Nazis would then try to persuade Italy that the Russian influence in the Balkans could best be nullified by a guarantee to Rumania or any other move to indicate their joint opposition to Russian influence there.

Mussolini must therefore make up his mind whether Hitler is trying to double-cross him or Stalin.

Daladier—Il Duce Report

ROME, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—Among the unconfirmed conjectures circulating to-night is the suggestion that M. Daladier may meet Signor Mussolini at Genoa to-morrow or Wednesday.

Report Denied

PARIS, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—The suggestion that M. Daladier will meet Signor Mussolini to-morrow is authoritatively denied to-night.

It is pointed out that M. Daladier is still in Paris to-night and is due to speak at the Chamber debate to-morrow.

Italo-German Unity

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH". BERLIN, Mar. 19 (UP).—It is officially announced that the meeting between Hitler and Mussolini "expressed the unshakable foundation on which collaboration between Germany and Italy rests."

LETTERS

IT will RAIN!

Appeal From Scotland

To The Editor,

The "Hongkong Telegraph". Sir.—The Council of the Scottish Branch of the British Red Cross Society would esteem it a great favour if you would allow them to draw the attention of your readers to Scottish origin and with Scottish interests, to the Scottish Red Cross War Fund.

The main object of the British Red Cross Society, of which the King is Patron and the Queen, President, is to aid the sick and wounded in war, and it is nationally and internationally recognised as the Empire's premier organisation existing for that object.

Scottish Red Cross work parties are busily engaged preparing dressings and comforts of all kinds, and many thousands of comforts and supplies have been sent overseas, including Finland. A Hospital Library Scheme has been organised and contributions of books have been forwarded to Medical Units of the British Expeditionary Force in France and to Military Hospitals in Great Britain. Arrangements are in hand for the establishment of Convalescent Hospitals and for the provision of food and clothing to prisoners of war.

The Navy, Army, and Air Force Services and the general nursing arrangements of the Country are being greatly assisted by the Scottish Red Cross Nursing Service—V.A.D.s and Red Cross Detachments. Up to 31st December last over 6000 Scottish Red Cross members enrolled in the Civil Nursing Reserve. The Scottish Branch's first convoy of 20 Motor Ambulances and 15 Trailers is now in operation.

During the war of 1914-18 the Scottish Red Cross raised over £2,000,000 and Scots abroad contributed handsomely. Notable features of Scotland's effort were the Hospital Ship "St. Margaret of Scotland", two Hospitals in France, the Elsie Inglis Hospital in Serbia, two First Line Hospitals and 100 Auxiliary Hospitals in Scotland, and 11,000,000 garments, surgical stores and dressings.

As the present war proceeds, the calls on the Scottish Red Cross, which are already heavy, will require the generous support of Scots everywhere. The Council would ask them to be good enough to send contributions to the Treasurers, Mitchell & Smith, C.A., 103 West George Street, Glasgow, Scotland.

KINNAIRD, T. C. MUIR, Chairman of Council, Secretary, Scottish Branch British Red Cross Society.

Roadshow Prices

Sir.—Nobody would mind very much paying a little more, I mean just a little more, to see a good film. But what is actually meant by "at light increase in prices"? If you go to-day to see "The Rains Came", you will find out: it means only 50% Roadshow Prices.

Gandhi Defies Criticism

"I Will Go To Viceroy 50 Times If Necessary"

RAMGARH, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—"I shall go to the Viceroy 50 times if necessary," declared Mahatma Gandhi at to-day's meeting of the Subjects Committee of the Indian National Congress.

He made this declaration in reply to speakers who had criticised his "readiness to compromise with Britain" on India's future.

Ready To Fight In A Month

After offering to "start the fight" in a month if Congressmen would eradicate the "lack of discipline and atmosphere of violence," the Mahatma added: "I don't find anything to suggest that we are ready for the fight immediately."

Gandhi was speaking after the Committee, by an overwhelming majority, had adopted a resolution demanding complete independence for India and rejecting Dominion Status as the solution.

ROME, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—Mr. Eivind Svinhufvud, the Finnish ex-premier, was received in audience by His Holiness the Pope this morning.

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Mackintosh's have produced a Raincoat which meets their own strict ideas in every respect.

Loose fitting to give the necessary measure of freedom, made of the finest Poplin, lined with the same material, and is a scientifically proofed coat.

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TO-MORROW AT THE KING'S

THIS IS A FINE TIME TO BE SCARED!

YOU TRY AND FIND A BETTER TIME!

The RITZ BROTHERS THE GORILLA

Jeepers, what creep-ers! It's Hollywood's perfect fun-and-fright face-to-face with a beast so ugly that when snakes get drunk they see it!

ANITA LOUISE PATSY KELLY LIONEL ATWILL BELA LUGOSI JOSEPH CALLEA EDWARD NORRIS WALLY VERNON

Presented by Allan Davis

Complete Program of the Famous Ritz Brothers' "The Gorilla" Starring the Famous "Jeepers, What Creep-ers!" Cast

A 20th Century Fox Production

"R. Abbit's" Cricket Comments

BODY WEIGHT USED IN CRICKET

Sixes Are Hit With And Without It

An Occasion On Which The Ball Is "Dead"

IN VIEW OF THE DELIGHTFUL weather last Saturday which washed out all cricket, it is just as well that I have got something to write about in the correspondence going on in a contemporary about the drive in cricket, and whether one should put the full weight of the body into it—or somethink like that.

Personally I belonged to the school which did put a lot of body into it, but that was because my sight—and skill—were so defective that I seldom knew much about the ball after it had pitched, and if I did happen to time one it was pure joss.

And that reminds me of my biggest drive. It was not anything like that of "The Rough," but it was made when I was over forty, and I think must have been one of the occasions when I inadvertently timed the ball. Anyway there is, or was, a little round depression two feet above the window of the Home Team's dressing room in the old farm house which serves the North Devon C.C. as a pavilion.

I have scarcely made a run there since as I have been trying to restore the symmetry of the building by getting one over the window of the room sacred to the "Visting Team," which requires a lot more hook in the drive. I fear this will never come off now—But I babble.

It is "The Rough's" fault really as he started reminiscing. To return to him, I am interested in the opinion as I should have said that he was a batsman who put a tremendous lot of body weight into his drives. I seem to remember once when he was playing for the Gunners against the Civil Service, who had declared with something like two hundred for two or three wickets, he hit like a kicking horse, and so did Harold Park and Wiltshire. They got the runs.

As regards the general point, while there are more methods than one of driving the ball, the general consensus of opinion is that timing, combined with a full swing and follow through is the secret of the graceful drive, which is as long as it is graceful. Dick Hancock had it and perhaps A. A. Claxton of the players I remember here.

And that reminds me, I was surprised to notice that no one has pointed out that one tremendous hitter was H. D. C. Lovason Gower, and his nickname was "Shrimp." I remember reading in the Cricketer, I think, that he did all his driving by perfect timing, and he has hit the ball over

SPORT ADVTS.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SECOND EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 23rd and MONDAY, 25th March, 1940, commencing at 12.30 p.m. on both days.

The First Bell will be rung at 12 Noon and the Tiffin Interval will be after the second race (1 p.m.) on both days.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE No One without a badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure. Such must be worn throughout the duration of each Meeting in such a manner as to be readily identified.

Badges admitting Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$5.00 per day for Gentlemen and \$3.00 per day for Ladies (both including tax) are obtainable through the SECRETARY upon the personal or written application of a Member, such Member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for Payment of all Chits, etc.

The Secretary's Office, 1st Floor, Exchange Building, (Tel. 27794) will close at 10.45 a.m. on both days.

Tickets are obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Box (Tel. 21920).

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE The price of Admission to the Public Enclosure is \$1.00 per day including Tax, for all Persons, including Ladies, and is payable at the Gate. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform are admitted Half Price.

By Order, C. B. BROWN, Secretary, Hongkong, 18th March, 1940.

ROOM-BATH CENTRAL CLEAN COMFORTABLE \$6.-

FINLAND DECIDES TO HOLD OLYMPIC GAMES

PARIS, Mar. 17. (Domei).—The *Soir* to-day published a report from Amsterdam stating that the Finnish Olympic Organizing Committee had decided to carry out its original programme for the 12th. Olympic meet with considerable modifications.

In view of the war, the number of countries participating will be limited but Finland expects to secure 15 participants, including the United States, Italy and Japan.

A number of special events such as yachting, boating and equestrianism will be excluded. The Finnish Committee will meet at the end of this month to take the final decisions which will be referred to the International Olympic Committee in May.

AMERICA HAS A MAN WHO MAKES A LIVING OFF THE PARI-MUTUEL!

(By Henry McLemore)

LOS ANGELES, Mar. 11 (UP).—Given health and carfare I am going out to-day and try to locate Richard G. Scott of this city.

Mr. Scott may look as other men do but he has qualities, which certainly lift him above his fellow men. Yesterday, he filed suit in superior court for an injunction to restrain the Santa Anita track from barring him from that home of the thoroughbred.

In his complaint (and can you imagine anyone complaining about being kept out of a track?) Mr. Scott said that his superior knowledge of race horses enabled him to make a living out of the parimutuel machines.

When you stop to think how many parimutuel machines have made a living out of all of us, except Mr. Scott, my desire to get a look at him is understandable.

NOT A PHILANTHROPIST

I'M not one of the big race track philanthropists, but some of the smaller denomination parimutuel machines have lived off me quite nicely for years. They never were quite able to go around with the \$50 and \$100 parimutuel machine, but they belonged to a modest country club and were able to send parimutuel Jr. to boarding school—of course.

Now along comes Mr. Scott to argue that the parimutuel machines are not entirely selfish, and, if approached in the proper manner, will also contribute.

This, if true, is a very important discovery, and Mr. Scott shouldn't keep the formula to himself any more. These machines should keep secret their discoveries for the benefit of humanity. Because if there ever were a group of sufferers who needed to "get well" it is the race track bettors.

PRIVACY THREATENED

IF the superior court sides with Mr. Scott and rules that he can go to Santa Anita as often as he wants to, he is going to have a hard time getting any privacy. Someone will point him out and say, "there goes Mr. Scott." The Mr. Scott—and the line will form in back of him and follow him to whatever window he goes to, listening for his choice in the race.

Then, with thousands of ears listening he will have to make his decision: whether to fool the curious

and ask for the wrong number, or beat the odds down to ten cents on the dollar by letting everyone know what he is betting.

As I write this I can almost hear the angry gnashing of teeth by many good burghers of Los Angeles when they picked up to-day's paper, and read about Mr. Scott. Here he has been, a man with knowledge of how to beat the races, right in their midst since the opening day of Santa Anita.

T.T. Hockey Match Postponed One Week

The return Triangular Tournament hockey match between the Army and the Hongkong Hockey Club, which was to have been played to-morrow, has been postponed until Wednesday week, March 27, on the Club ground at 5.15 p.m.

HOME FOOTBALL IN SUMMER?

Clubs Rebelling Against Inactivity

LONDON.—Clubs all over the country are rebelling against the apparent inactivity of the football authorities and many of them are urging immediate action in an effort to secure some kind of competition to take place at the end of the present season.

The latest move is by Mr. Stanley Seymour, Newcastle director, who suggests a summer cup competition among, say, the four leading clubs of the eight regional sections.

Some of the Lancashire clubs, however, are opposed to the idea of restricting the competition to the leading clubs. They contend all clubs should compete. Stoke City's chairman, Mr. H. Booth, is putting a suggestion before the League Management Committee for a summer tournament.

POOLING RECEIPTS TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR cup competition ideas are: Meeting of twenty southern clubs to be called to discuss a cup scheme for the south, running from May 4th to June 1st. Their suggestion is for four matches on May 4, eight on May 11, four on May 18, two on May 25 and final on June 1. The gate receipts to be divided in general pool to be divided at the end of the competition among the twenty clubs taking part.

Personally I doubt if we shall have summer football.—Our Own Correspondent.

Mixed Foursomes Competition At Fanling

The following were the results in the second round of the Mixed Foursomes golf competition, at Fanling recently:

1st. Comdr. and Mrs. Linton beat Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Stewart one up; Mr. and Mrs. L. A. E. Duncan beat J. W. Mayhew and Mrs. Smalley two up.

Major and Mrs. Williams beat Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Stark one up.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. R. Mitchell beat L. Jackson and Mrs. Rowell three and one.

Inter-Unit Cricket Finals

Sappers Hope To Secure Two Army Trophies

The Royal Engineers who have one of the most powerful cricketing sides in many seasons, have reached the finals of both the Small and Large Units Knockout Competitions.

The Sappers (40th Coy. R.E.) will meet Royal Army Ordnance Corps in the final of the Small Units Knockout Competition to-morrow and Thursday on the Sookunpoo ground, at 2 p.m. and will be represented by the following:

Capt. F. L. Freeman, Major W. W. Parsons, Lt. C. Pope, Sgt. Meeson, Sgt. Carpenter, Sgt. Denyer, Sgt. Shipp, Spr. Bailey, Spr. Pelham, Spr. Trapp and Spr. Goss, Reserves: Spr. Pike and Tate. Scorer: Spr. J. M. Cooke.

LARGE UNITS FINAL

On Tuesday, March 26, the Royal Engineers will meet the Royal Artillery in the final of the Large Units Knockout Competition on the Sookunpoo ground, commencing at 11 a.m. with the following team:

Capt. D. C. E. Grose, Major W. W. Parsons, Capt. F. L. Freeman, Capt. M. T. L. Wilkinson, Sgt. Meeson, Sgt. Denyer, Sgt. Shipp, Lt. C. Pope, Spr. Bailey, Spr. Pelham, Spr. Trapp and Spr. Goss, Reserves: Spr. Pike and Tate. Scorer: Spr. J. M. Cooke.

H. E. The General Officer Commanding the Troops, Major General A. E. Grasett, will attend the final of the Small Units competition on Thursday.

Cricket Club Eleven

The following will represent Hongkong Cricket Club second eleven against Craigengower second eleven in a friendly cricket match on Saturday at Happy Valley:

E. J. R. Mitchell (Capt.), H. J. Armstrong, C. W. E. Bishop, G. P. Charlton, A. T. Dew, R. D. Gillespie, Brig. T. Macleod, R. S. W. Paterson, D. O. Parsons, D. S. Robb and E. W. Stout.

RECORD BROKEN AT ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE SPORTS

POSTPONED from Saturday, the St. Stephen's College annual sports meeting was held yesterday, and though the track was heavy a new record was established by Wolfgang Yui in the senior 110 metres high hurdles. The time 19 seconds.

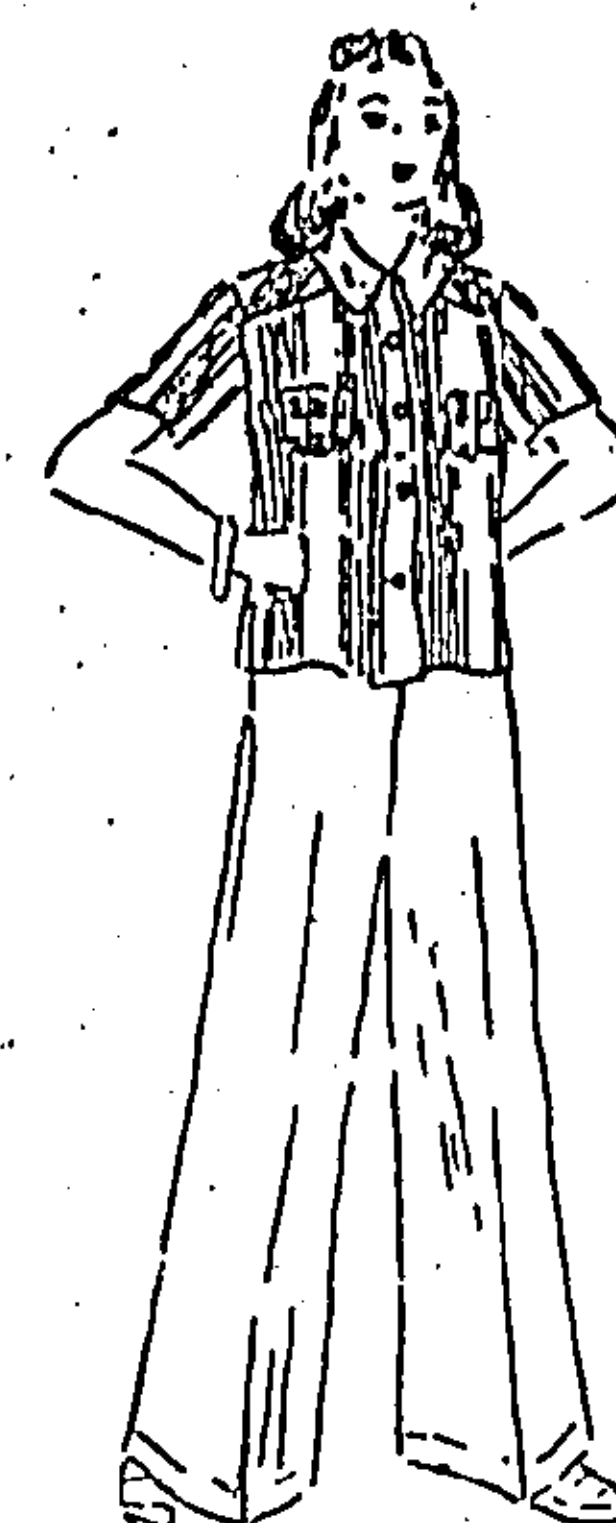
Honours of the meet were secured by Kwok Chi-hung (senior) and Ip Lai (junior) with 18 points and 12½ respectively.

Prizes were distributed at the conclusion of the events by Mrs. G. W. Pope.

The complete results were:

100 yard step and jump—1. Kwok Chi-hung; 2. Wong Yui; 3. Chan King-cheung. Distance, 11.20 metres.
1500 metres—1. Alex Chang; 2. Tan Eng-gie; 3. Hans Thung. Time, 5.41.35.
Senior 110 metres high hurdles—1. Kwok Chi-hung; 2. So Chin-guan; 3. Fung Shing-mo. Time, 12 sec. Junior—1. Ip Lai; 2. Wong Hung-chung; 3. Huang Leo-chuan. Time, 12 sec.
Small boys' 50 metres—1. Kaster; 2. Soong Yui-ling; 3. Wong Man-wai. Time, 7.42 sec.
Junior high jump—1. Chan Yui-ming; 2. Leung Lai-oi; 3. Han Tam-yuen. Height, 52 metres.
Senior long jump—1. Chan King-cheung; 2. Fung Shing-mo; 3. So Chin-guan. Distance, 5.2 metres.
Small boys' 100 metres—1. Soong Yui-ling; 2. Kaster; 3. Wong Man-wai. Time, 14.8 sec.
Prep. school race (senior)—1. Lok Kah-soon; 2. Chan Lam-hay; 3. Tang Cheak-fung.
Senior 200 metres—1. Fung Shing-mo; 2. Fung Shing-mo; 3. Soong Yui-ling. Time, 20 sec. Junior—1. Ip Lai; 2. Wong Hung-chung; 3. Chan Yui-ming. Time, 23.8 sec.
Small boys' egg and spoon race—1. Woo Pak-keung; 2. Wong Keng-lun; 3. Mark Man-biu.
Junior long jump—1. Chan Yui-ming; 2. Ip Lai and Han Tam-yuen (dead-heat). Distance, 55 metres.
Senior high jump—1. Wolfgang Yui; 2. Fung Shing-mo. Height, 1.57 metres.
Children's egg and spoon race—1. Chan Chi-hoi; 2. David Ash; 3. Wong Yuen-ching.
Small boys' obstacle race—1. Wong Man-wai; 2. Fung Kiu-wang; 3. Wong King-lun.
Senior 400 metres—1. Tan Eng-gie; 2. Alex Chang; 3. Hans Thung. Time, 1.03.5.
Junior—1. Kravi; 2. Leung Kai-wei; 3. Liu Shue-shut. Time, 1.00.
Pole vault—1. Kwok Chi-hung; 2. Chan King-cheung; 3. Wolfgang Yui. Height, 2.28 metres (record).
Old boys' 200 metres handicap—1. Ng Wei-ling; 2. Tan Kiang-kho; 3. Young Sing-ling.
Prep. school's race (junior)—1. Wong Shing-ling; 2. Wong Shun-tin; 3. Chan Kiu-ling.
Junior 110 metres low hurdles—1. Ip Lai; 2. Wong Hung-chung; 3. Chan Yui-ming. Time, 17.4 sec.
Senior 110 metres high hurdles—1. Wolfgang Yui; 2. Kwok Chi-hung; 3. So Chin-guan. Time, 19 sec. (record).
Small boys' three-legged race—1. Wong Pak-keung; 2. Fung Shing-mo; 3. Fung Shing-mo and Fung Kiu-wang; 3. Chan King-cheung and Lee Ching-yue.
Senior relay race—1. Dragons; 2. Bulls; 3. Tigers.
Small boys' high jump—1. Kaster; 2. Soong Yui-ling; 3. Wong King-lun. Height, 1.27 metres.
Shot put—1. Kwok Chi-hung; 2. Lim Tui-tung; 3. Loj Sian-kee. Distance, 10.03 metres.
Servants' race—1. Tsang Kow; 2. Leung Wing-mui; 3. Lau Sing.
400 metres—1. Tan Eng-gie; 2. Alex Chang; 3. Kravi.
Senior championship—1. Kwok Chi-hung (16 points); Junior championship—1. Ip Lai (13½ points).

Feb. 28/51. HOLIDAY TOGS



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Louis And Max Baer Remember This Punch TOMMY FARR'S SPECIAL

LONDON.—In a somewhat fierce, though short fight in November, Tommy Farr knocked out Manuel Abrew, coloured Edinburgh heavyweight, at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, the end coming in the third round after 7min. 18secs. of actual boxing.

The punch that meant the beginning of the end for Abrew was Farr's special one just below the heart. Joe Louis and Max Baer have confessed that it hurt them. Abrew just flopped to the canvas.

His head may have been clear, but his legs were gone. He scrambled to his feet, and immediately a left clip to the jaw sent him on his back.

He looked a very sick man, but he managed to get on his feet at the count of nine. He made one wild and reckless lunge at Farr, who jumped out of danger, and at the same time plugged home a venomous right into Abrew's ribs.

The Scot, obviously in pain, went down and did not rise within the stipulated count.

Back in his corner he wept bitterly. It was five minutes before he

was able to leave the ring. He had to be carried.

Abrew was outclassed—so much so that it is astonishing to recall that it is not so very long ago he took Len Harvey to 14 rounds.

Farr, who looked much the bigger, was seconded by Benny Huntman and Harry Goodman.

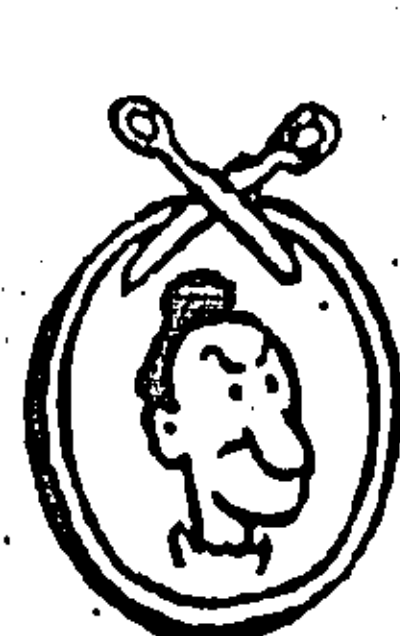
WEIGHING-IN SCENE

THERE had been a scene at the weigh-in. Abrew stepped on the scales and weighed 181.1lb. Farr refused to weigh-in, alleging he had been kept waiting in "overcrowded surroundings." Farr stated he had weighed himself at 141.74lb. that morning, and left the building despite a protest from Abrew's manager.

—Our Own Correspondent.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

Australia Tired Of 'Mumbling Minnie' Censor



MELBOURNE. AUSTRALIA'S Premier, Mr. R. G. Menzies, to-night promised a complete overhaul of the censorship machinery—"Mumbling Minnie," Australians call it—following the muddle over Monday's news of the Anzac landing at Suez.

He gave this pledge after a meeting of the War Cabinet discussed the Dominion-wide burst of anger and ridicule.

"We are satisfied," he said, "that some people have behaved with a high degree of stupidity, causing the Press unnecessary inconvenience and preventing the public from getting reasonable satisfaction."

It is the heavy-handed operation of the censorship at 12,000 mile range—in London—which has particularly exasperated the Press.

NAZIS FEAR 'MAGIC OF WORDS'

NEW YORK. THERE is a lesson for the world, the New York Herald-Tribune finds to-day, in Britain's tolerance of extreme opposition in her wartime camp.

Commenting on the Fascist attempt to wreck Mr. Churchill's Manchester meeting on Saturday, the newspaper says:

"The British, because they believe in the power of words, are not afraid of them."

"The Nazis do not respect words. They are terrified of the magic properties they themselves have assigned to them."—Reuter.

Monday's muddle in London allowed the B.B.C. Empire broadcast to announce the arrival of the troops at Suez four hours before an announcement of their landing "somewhere in the Middle East," was released by the Department of Information here.

The Sydney Sun expresses this exasperation in a leader which says: "The fumbling hand of Mumbling Minnie has reached out and caught Australia in its grip."

"Minnie has created a situation which would have been incredibly farcical if it were not so incredibly tragic."

POLICE GUARD WOOL

SPECIAL police guards were posted on the docks at Launceston, Tasmania, to-day, after fire was discovered in a cargo of 3,000 bales of wool awaiting shipment to Britain.

Sabotage is suspected, and detectives are checking up on the records of all Germans in the island.

Deaths in the heat-wave which has scorched Eastern Australia for the last few days to-night total forty-nine.

Bush fires are threatening three New South Wales towns—Binalong, Bowring and Barilla. Scores of homesteads and sheep stations have been devastated.

CHANGE IN BALLOT

CANBERRA.—There is nothing radically wrong with the present Australian system of voting, but it is proving just a little disconcerting to those who solicit the votes of the constituencies.

The situation which has caused the Government to bring in legislation to change the system is this:

The Australian elector has an eye to the quickest way of getting his voting job done. So, when he sees a long list of candidates for the Senate, which is elected under a complicated preferential system—his natural impulse is to vote for the names at the top of the list.

The names on the ballot paper being in alphabetical order, those beginning with A have been liable to turn out victorious, while S's and W's and others low down the list, who might have far greater political prestige, found themselves out in the cold.

Labour's gains in the 1937 election were explained in no small measure by an ingenious choice of candidates having names beginning with the first letters of the alphabet.

Labour's gains in the New South Wales election, for example, with a team of all whose names began with A, which gave them the strategic position on the ballot paper, thus attracting the suffrages of bewildered and inexperienced voters.

Queensland elected Labour Senators, one of the names beginning with B, and the other two with C. The insignificant Social Credit Party in that state polled astonishingly well with a team of three candidates all with names beginning with A. In Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania, too, Labour chose men whose names ensured their being at the top of the ballot paper.

HARDY MARRIED

Las Vegas, (Mexico), Mar. 8. The well-known film comedian, Oliver Hardy, has married Virginia Jones, of Beverly Hills, California. —Reuter.

DOLORES DEL RIO

Hollywood, Mar. 13. The film actress Dolores del Rio, and Mr. C. Gibbons are admitted to be separated after nine years of marriage. —United Press.

ATHLETE'S FOOT CAN QUICKLY SPREAD TO THE ENTIRE FAMILY

You can pick up infectious Athlete's Foot to those you love and never be aware of it. That is because of the fact that the disease is so contagious, and that the disease can be spread by the use of a towel, a wash cloth, a pair of shoes, or a pair of socks. Athlete's Foot is a disease of the feet, and it can be spread to the entire family. It is a disease of the feet, and it can be spread to the entire family. It is a disease of the feet, and it can be spread to the entire family.

MINERS FORGO LEAVE

London, Mar. 18. A meeting of 10,000 coal miners employed in the Bolsover Colliery, Nottinghamshire, unanimously agreed during the week-end to forgo a large part of their holidays in order to increase British production of coal. The men agreed to reducing their Easter holiday by a half, to forgo a part of the summer holiday as part of the work on alternate Saturdays.

In return the colliery company guarantees no lowering of the basic wage rates during the war and the men will receive the same amount from the summer holiday as part of the fund as if they had taken the full holiday. —British Wireless.

8,000,000 Stamps Sold

Eight million stamps were sold in less than eight hours during a three-day auction at Harmer's, Bond-street, was sixteen.

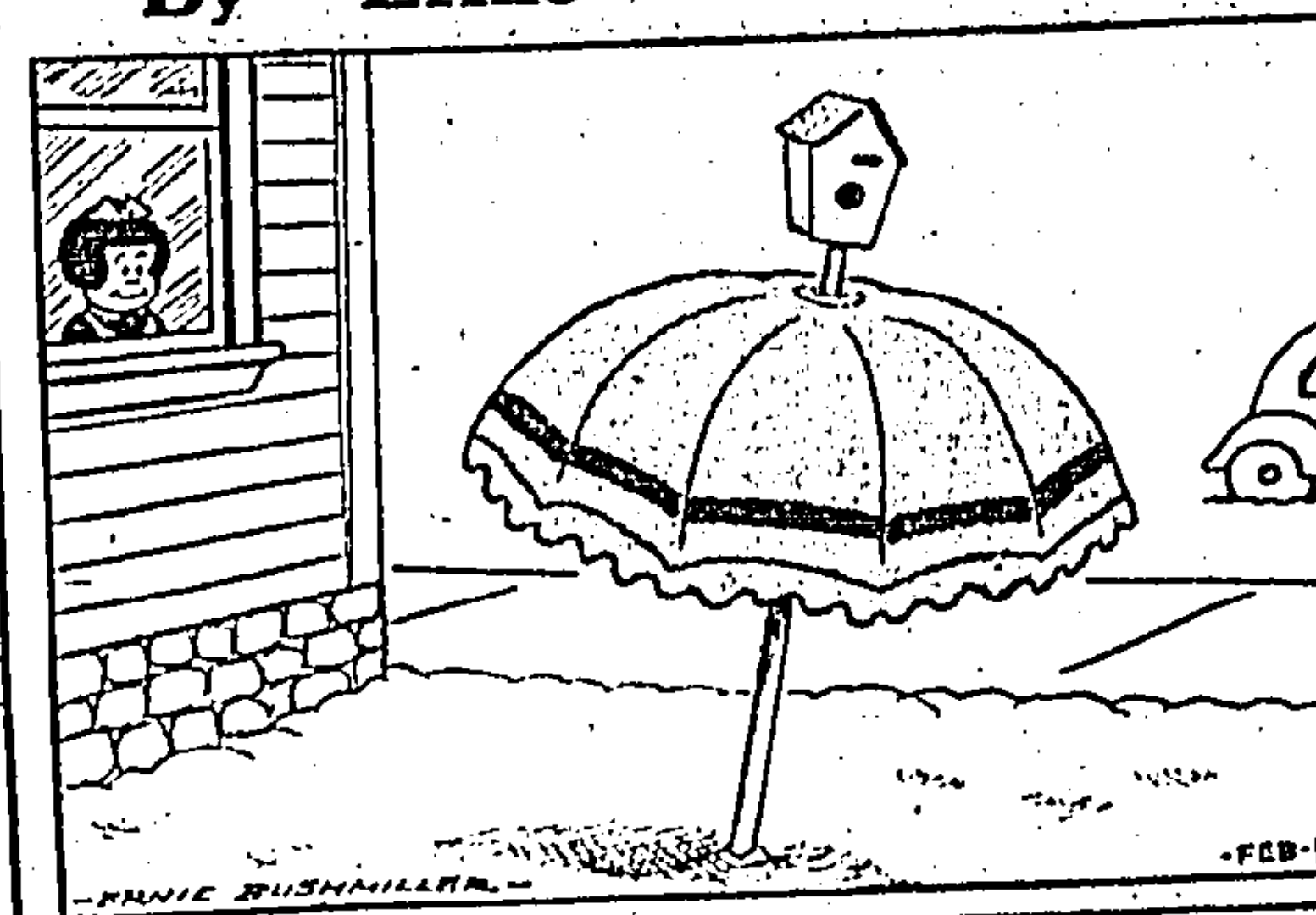
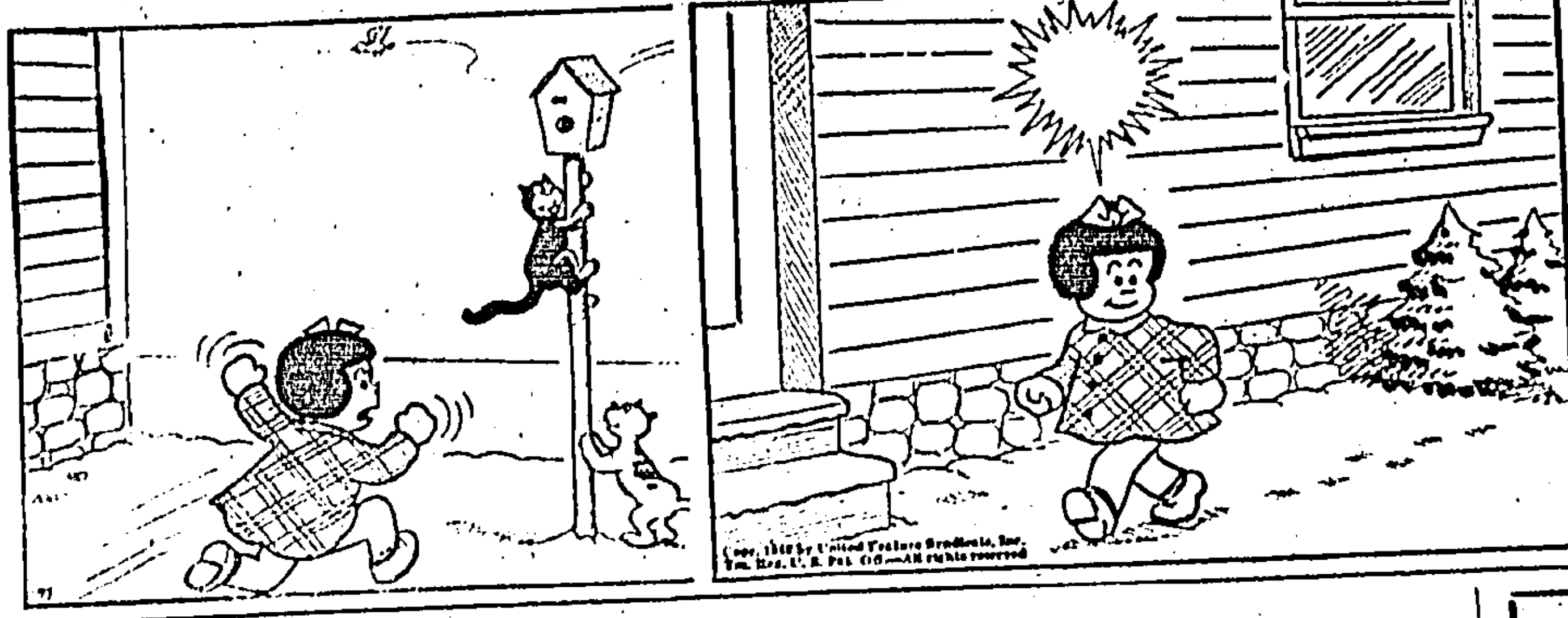
REPUBLICANS, seeking a presidential candidate to oust the popular President Roosevelt, are pinning most of their hopes on the sex-appeal of Thomas Dewey, crusading District Attorney of New York, who has jailed most racketeers, gangsters, and vice lords. They know as much about politics as do their husbands, and it is generally conceded that women "wear the pants" in at least fifty per cent of American families. Dewey has shattered political precedent by appointing a woman as his campaign manager—tall, dynamic Ruth Anna Simms, who has been making political speeches since she was sixteen.

ABSORBINE JR.

For years has relieved sore muscles, swollen feet, aches, bruises, cuts, sprains, rheumatism.

By Ernie Bushmiller

NANCY



News from the Empire

SMUTS FACES NEW 'HERTZOG FRONT'



Cupid Cuts The Revenue

CAPETOWN.

ROMANCE made a slashing cut in South Africa's revenue last year, it was revealed in a report by the Revenue Commissioners to-day.

Of the seven bachelors who last year paid tax on incomes of £20,000 upward, only one is still unmarried.

The report shows that the Union's marrying income is a little over £500 a year.

Sarawak EX-CROWN PRINCE IS ASTONISHED

ATHENS. MR. ANTHONY BROOKE who was deposed by his uncle, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, White Rajah of Sarawak, of his title of Crown Prince, learned of his uncle's action when he arrived at Athens.

"I am astonished at the decision, which, for some reason, was taken during my absence from Sarawak," he said.

"I have always served the interests of the State to the best of my ability, and I am prepared to serve those interests again if it is decided that my services can be of any use."

"I do not wish to dispute the rajah's right to take this action, although I am surprised that he has suddenly seen fit to describe my five years' service in such brief and unflattering terms."

Sir Charles Brooke, in his proclamation deposing Mr. Brooke of his title, declared: "It appears to us that our nephew is not yet fitted to exercise the responsibilities of this high position."

Boers Hold Up War Law

CAPETOWN.

GENERAL SMUTS, facing for the first time a coalition of Opposition parties, was accused in South Africa's House of Assembly to-night of showing a Stalin-like "contempt of Democratic procedure."

Dr. Malan, leader of the Boer Republican group, now, by the party's pact, first lieutenant to General ("Peace-with-Germans") Hertzog, was attacking the Government's Indemnity Bill, which is designed to validate war-time emergency regulations already effective.

Moving an amendment to the Bill, Dr. Malan declared that "in view of the reprehensible neglect of the Government to call Parliament earlier, this House refuses to grant leave to introduce the Bill, and expresses disapproval of the actions of the Government under cover of the war; of a cold-blooded attack upon the freedom of the people; of a gross misuse of public institutions for party and political purposes; and of neglect to promote and protect the economic interests of the people."

The Prime Minister, he said, had unduly delayed seeking parliamentary sanction for emergency war expenditure.

General Smuts vied with Stalin in contempt of Democratic procedure, but Stalin at least openly opposed democracy, whereas General Smuts pretended to be its protector.

"Senate Ignored"

Parliament was composed of the House of Assembly and the Senate, yet now, after five months, General Smuts was going to seek authority from the Senate for a declaration of war.

No other Government—save Stalin's—had neglected to obtain the sanction of their people.

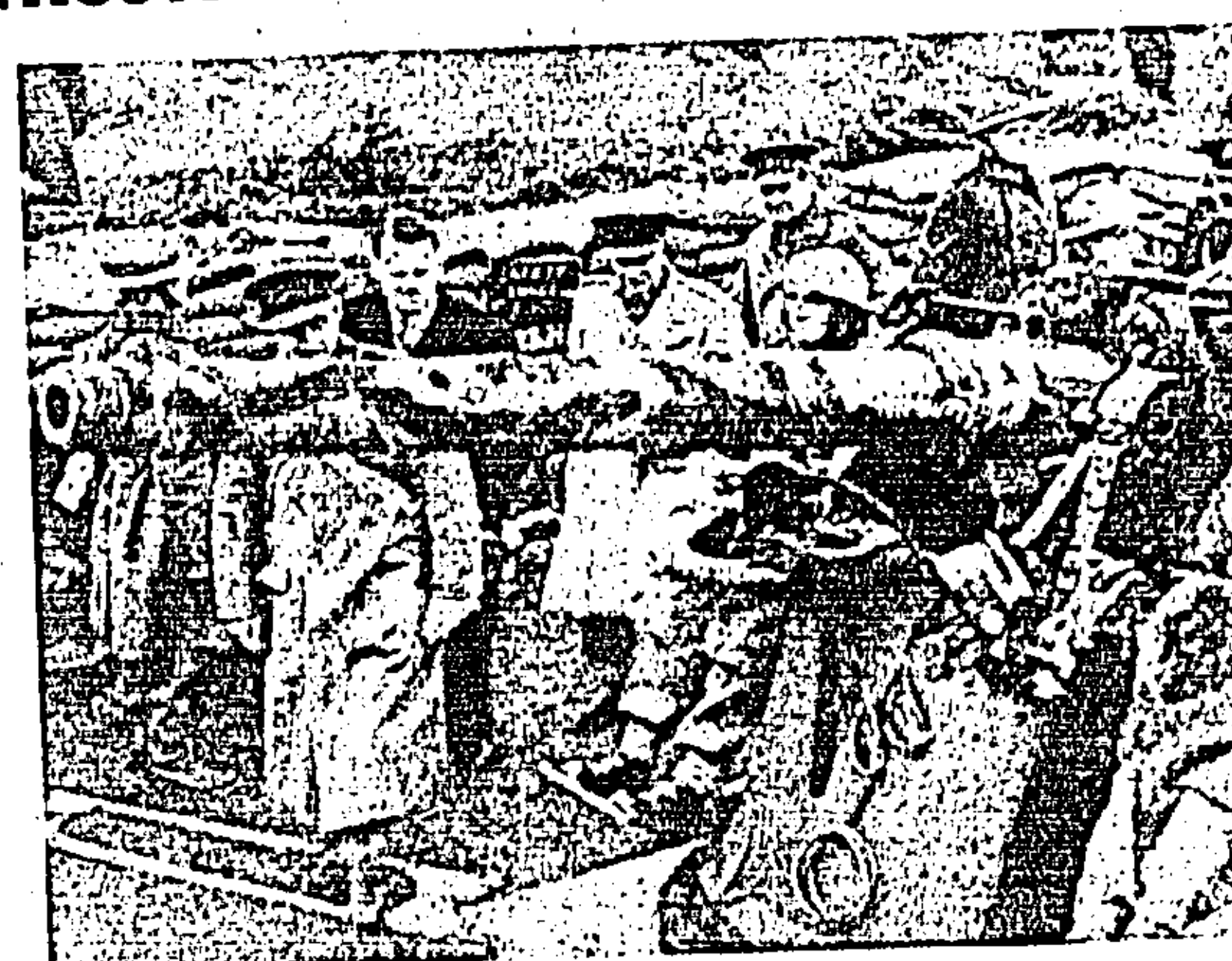
Mr. L. Blackwell, Government member for Kensington, Transvaal, asked whether Dr. Malan realised that on a solemn resolution, reaffirmed on Saturday with an increased majority by the House, South Africa, rightly or wrongly, was at war with Germany.

This was the only country where such attempts to make it difficult for the Government to prosecute the war were permitted.

In carrying out the war policy of the people of the Union, General Smuts had shown his political opponents forbearance which they would not have shown him.

The debate was adjourned.

AUSTRALIAN MINISTER IN FRANCE



Mr. J. V. Fairbairn inspects an (A) aircraft gun emplacement during his tour of the British positions in France. Mr. Fairbairn has now returned to Australia.

NEWS FROM AMERICA

Radio Priest To Be Gagged By Mail Laws

NEW YORK.

THEY'VE got Little Hitler—Fritz Kuhn, of the German-American Bund—they've got Little Stalin—Earl Browder, leader of the U.S. Communist Party—and now they're after the hybrid produced by the mixture of both ideologies.

Father Charles Coughlin, once just a Roman Catholic priest, has been built up into a menace by radio companies anxious to provide a Sunday sop for their listeners.

They built him up until he had 4,000,000 listeners every week.

Now he has grown too big for them to throw down.

More temporal than spiritual in his doctrines, Coughlin is anti-Roosevelt, anti-Democracy, anti-Jewish and in the eyes of many—anti-Christian.

Afraid of making him a martyr, the Roman Catholic Church have not interfered with him.

Now the Department of Justice are after him, attacking him in the same way they attacked Al Capone, Kuhn and Browder. They are not taking action against him for being a member of the Christian Front organization—which is alleged to have been pledged to overthrow the present system of government in America.

They are taking action against him alleging that he made "unlawful use of the American mails" and filed a false statement with the United States Post Office. A full investigation is promised "in due course."

Radiator Coughlin replied to-day to this move: "Those who sit in the seats of the mighty are responsible. They want to rid the world of a 'troublesome priest'."

★

AMERICA'S oldest soldier in World War I died in his bed at his New York home. Captain Richard Peters, who enlisted at the age of seventy, was ninety-two, and a spry oldster until the last.

He died from the effects of a fractured hip, received during a fall while dancing two weeks ago.

★

REPUBLICANS, seeking a presidential candidate to oust the popular President Roosevelt, are pinning most of their hopes on the sex-appeal of Thomas Dewey, crusading District Attorney of New York, who has jailed most racketeers, gangsters, and vice lords. They know as much about politics as do their husbands, and it is generally conceded that women "wear the pants" in at least fifty per cent of American families. Dewey has shattered political precedent by appointing a woman as his campaign manager—tall, dynamic Ruth Anna Simms, who has been making political speeches since she was sixteen.

★

There is little likelihood of Mr. Hepburn's joining with the Ontario Conservative Leader, Colonel George Drew, in supporting Dr. Manion's proposal for a National Government.

It is reported that he has realized that his censure motion may prove a political boomerang, threatening to throw him from office by alienating the affections both of the Provincial and the Federal Liberal organizations.

One indication of the way the wind is blowing was seen in Ontario's Brant riding constituency, where the Provincial Liberal Organization unanimously passed a resolution praising Mr. Mackenzie King's war effort.

Mr. Henry Nixon, Ontario's Provincial Secretary, who represents the riding, and who supported Mr. Hepburn's censure measure, is to be sent a copy of the association's resolution.

FINNS FOR AUSTRALIA

Sydney, Mar. 18. A plan to settle Finnish immigrants in Australia on a large scale is being considered by the Australian Government.

This was disclosed by the Premier, Mr. R. G. Menzies, in a broadcast—Reuter Bulletin.



FATHER COUGHLIN.

CANADA: CABINET WILL 'STAY ON JOB'

TORONTO.

CANADA'S Premier, Mr. Mackenzie King, said to-day that he and his Ministers will not allow electioneering duties to interfere with their prosecution of the war.

DELAY IN NEW YORK

Norwegian Liner Refuses To Carry Mail

Oslo, Mar. 18. The Norge-America Line has protested to the United States against the halting of the crack passenger boat Bergensfjord by New York Customs officers, reportedly because she refused to carry mail. The Line's office reports that the vessel was released to-day and is leaving New York with 269 passengers.

The Bergensfjord was stopped on a few occasions by the blockade authorities at Kirkwall for removal of mail, which thus not only risked the steamer by having to pass through belligerent waters but also entailed a big delay to passengers, although in the last eastward crossing the vessel spent two hours at Kirkwall in addition to a day's detour in getting there.

The Norge-America Line therefore agreed with Britain that the steamer would refuse mail and was thus allowed to pass the blockade. —United Press.

BOOMERANG

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A MISSING DRUMMER

Drummer R. W. McCormick, of the 2nd Battalion Royal Welch Fusiliers, appeared before Mr. Macfadyen at the Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday and admitted that he had been absent from his regiment without leave.

Sub-Inspector Kellett said that defendant had deserted on June 13, 1937, about the time the regiment left for Sudan and was only located on Sunday.

An order was made by Mr. Macfadyen for defendant to be transferred into military custody.

—RADIO—

ZBW, 355 metres (845 k.c.) and 31.49 metres (9,520 kilo-cycles)

"The Mist of the Years" A B.B.C. Recording

Radio Programme Broadcast by Z. B. W. on a frequency of 945 k.c. and on Short Wave from 1-2.15 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. on 9.52 m.c.s. per second.

12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 Turner Layton and Duke Ellington and his orchestra.

1.00 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Tchaikovsky—Capriccio Italian, Op. 45.

Boston Promenade Orchestra conducted by Arthur Fiedler.

1.20 Two Songs by Theodore Chalmers (Bass).

1.30 Router and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Variety with The Mills Brothers, Cleophanes and Dwyer, and the Hollywoodians.

2.15 Close Down.

6.00 B.B.C. Recording—"The Mist of the Years."

Devised and produced by John Gough. Music arranged by Jan White.

8.20 Closing Local Stock Quotations.

8.30 Popular Classics composed from the Studio.

7.30 London Relay—The News.

8.00 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.05 Noel Coward in some of his Musical Plays.

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TO-DAY ONLY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S PRODUCTION OF

THE RAINS CAME

by LOUIS BROOMFIELD

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Directed by CLARENCE BROWN

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JUDY GARLAND • MICKEY ROONEY
SOPHIE TUCKER • C. AUDREY SMITH
RONALD SINCLAIR • Screen Play by
Lawrence Hazard • Directed by
Alfred E. Green • Produced by Harry Rapf

M-G-M SHORTS

TO-MORROW

"BACKDOOR TO HEAVEN" Wallace Ford
A Paramount Picture Patricia Ellis

MAJESTIC THEATRE

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FRANCES DRANE • MARY ESTOR
From the popular American Magazine story by Wilson Callum • Screen play by Gladys Lehman • Directed by Allan Dwan • Produced by William Hartberg • A Columbia Picture

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RETURN OF AN "OLD FAVOURITE"

From Columbia Pictures • the Great Pulitzer Prize Play •

YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU

JEAN ARTHUR • LIONEL BARRYMORE • JAMES STEWART • EDWARD ARNOLD
MISCHA AUER • ANN MILLER

Dine, Wine & Dance

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176-179 Nathan Road, Kowloon. Tel. 50021.

Ten Commandments for W.A.T.S. in France

THEY MAY—BUT NOT Fraternise With The B.E.F.; Use Make Up, Visit Messes With Lower Ranks

TEN commandments on dress, morals and discipline have been drawn up for the thousands of women of the Auxiliary Territorial Service who are to go to France as B.E.F. cooks, signallers, clerks and orderlies.

For the first time, British women will actually be in the Army; women's auxiliaries in the last war were only "attached" to the Army.

More Do's Than Don'ts

While serving in France they are: Subject to military law; To get rations and pay equivalent to four-fifths of those for men in the field; To wear only regulation cotton uniforms; (no frills or flounces, though silk stockings are permissible); Permitted to use cosmetics, if applied with discretion, and bought by themselves; To have hair trimmed at the Army expense (smart bob will be standard cut, long hair permitted); Not barred from "fraternising" with the B.E.F.; it will even be encouraged (says B.U.P.) though officers of one Service may not keep company with privates of the other; Allowed to dine in public restaurants, however, with officers or privates of the other Services; Expected to salute their own officers and may be expected to salute male officers; Able to visit Army canteens and soldiers' messes, if invited, and may return the compliment; Not allowed to marry a B.E.F. member and stay in France; they must return home under the Army order prohibiting soldiers having their wives in the military areas in France.

Parlourmaid Now Batman
Mrs. Fuller-Matland, Commander of the A.T.S., and a staff of six are already in France supervising arrangements for the arrival of the first batch of women.

A girl who was a parlourmaid before the war is her batman, another, a section leader or sergeant, was a buyer at Selfridges.

The A.T.S. may be allowed to have a military allowance for necessaries relatives, and even for a husband at home.

No A.T.S. over 40 will be brought to France.

The B.E.F. are puzzling their heads to know what to call the A.T.S. In the last war they were "Wrens" and "Wrens."

One Tommy has suggested a B.E.F.A.

Espionage In Holland Prison For Nazi And Dutchman

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—Maximum sentences of six years imprisonment were passed on a German named Drees and a Dutchman named Bakker on charges of espionage.

The Dutch Police on March 1 arrested these two men in connection with the seizure of a secret wireless transmitter, which had been operated from an attic at Schierbroek. This transmitter was alleged to have been used for a code transmission of weather reports to Germany for the information of German airmen.

Drees is described as the Chief Editor of the West German Press section of Essen.

LATE NEWS

THREE IN FIVE SAY HITLER IS OUR BIG DANGER

Approximately three people out of five think Nazi Germany a greater menace to Great Britain than is Soviet Russia. This was discovered by the British Institute of Public Opinion in its latest survey, in which it put this question to a sample of adult Britons:

Which do you think is the more dangerous to us, Soviet Russia or Nazi Germany? Of these questioned:

57%	said	Nazi Germany
24%	said	Soviet Russia
19%	said	Don't know

Whereas before the German invasion of Poland and the Russian attack on Finland the people would probably have regarded the question as one of the relative dangers of two inimical political creeds, interviewers reported that in answering the question the public now seems mainly concerned with the relative military strength of the two nations.

On that basis then more than twice as many people think Nazi Germany is Britain's most dangerous enemy as think that Soviet Russia is.

The chief reasons for so thinking, as indicated by individual comments, are Russia's geographical remoteness, and her military inferiority as revealed by the Finnish war. (The British Institute of Public Opinion is an entirely independent fact-finding organisation which samples the views of the public by personal interviews with a carefully-balanced cross-section of the whole population representative of all shades of public opinion.)

Man of 74 Sues Girl for Return of Jewels

A 74-YEAR-OLD MAN sued a young woman for the return of jewellery which he said he lent to her.

Mr. Arthur Peel Nash, retired solicitor, brought the action against his private secretary, whom he "adopted" after she had refused to marry him.

The defendant, Miss Joan Elizabeth McGlynn-Nash, contested the claim on the ground that the jewellery was a gift.

Mr. Justice Greaves Lord heard the action in the King's Bench Division. Mr. R. A. L. Hillard, for Mr. Nash, said that Miss McGlynn-Nash consistently refused her employer's marriage offers.

An adoption agreement between them was drawn up, but it had no legal effect as she was over 21. Her name then was Miss McGlynn and by deed poll she added the name Nash. In 1938, she ceased to be his private secretary.

Historic Ring

In the autumn of 1938 Mr. Nash became engaged to another woman, whom he married in January, 1939. In February, 1939, Mr. Nash parted from his wife, and Miss McGlynn-Nash became his private secretary again.

Concluding that war was inevitable, Mr. Nash decided to invest in furniture and jewellery.

When he bought the jewellery claimed he told Miss McGlynn-Nash in the shop that he was only lending it to her and that, if she left him, she would have to return it.

A signet ring, which she had previously returned, was again lent to her. It had come down through the family of Sir Robert Peel, with which Mr. Nash was connected.

Last Christmas, at his Ramsgate home, Mr. Nash told her he could not continue paying high premiums on the jewellery she wore. He told her to choose two out of the five items she had so that he could lodge three of them with his bank.

Jewel Bargains

Miss McGlynn-Nash did not protest that the jewellery was hers, but next day in a secret manner, she and her sister absconded from the house, taking the jewellery with them.

That was the last Mr. Nash saw of Miss McGlynn-Nash, against whom an injunction was obtained to restrain her from parting with the jewellery until the trial of the action. Mr. Nash giving his evidence from an invalid's chair, said he bought a

three-stone diamond ring for £140 as an investment, and told Miss McGlynn-Nash: "I want you to wear it because I want to see it." The ring was later valued at £225. He also bought a bracelet for £155 as an investment, and it was understood that Miss McGlynn-Nash would wear it only while she was with him. "I only bought them," Mr. Nash added, "because they were bargains." Questioned about a cocktail party at which he had said the bracelet was put on Miss McGlynn-Nash's wrist and a diamond and ruby ring on her finger, Mr. Nash said "he" explained they were not hers.

203 Postcards

Mr. Hillard: What was said? Mr. Nash: I think you were present.

Mr. Hillard: That is so, my lord. I was present but not within earshot. Cross-examined, Mr. Nash agreed that after being lined at Ramsgate for a black-out offence he said he was going to bring an action against the Chief Constable.

Mr. Arnold Blrk (for Miss McGlynn-Nash): Did not one of H.M. Judges recently describe you as a person who "luxuriates in litigation"? He did, but I don't know why.

When the defendant was in Birmingham didn't you send her vulgar and abusive postcards?—I thought, as she was ill she would like to have them.

Were there 203 postcards?—You have them. Mr. Blrk handed five bundles of postcards to Mr. Justice Greaves-Lord, who pointed out that they shed no light on the ownership of the jewellery, but tended to show that Mr. Nash was a person who sent ridiculous and rather rude postcards.

Fine Raiment

Mr. Nash protested that the postcards were sold by the million at all seaside places. He denied having been practically forced to resign from the Ramsgate Yacht Club.

He explained that the cocktail party to which he referred in evidence was given by him because his portrait had been hung in the Royal Academy, and he invited Miss McGlynn-Nash's relatives.

Mr. Blrk: Did you make a speech in which you said something like this: "The daughter of a millionaire must live accordingly," and something about "following in the foot steps of millionaires of bygone days, who used to bedeck their women in fine raiment and fine jewellery"? Mr. Nash: Certainly.

Mr. F. P. Newbury, jeweller, of Ramsgate, said that when Mr. Nash bought the three-stone diamond ring he said to Miss McGlynn-Nash: "Here you are, Joan. Here's the ring, but you are not to take it away if you leave me." She thanked him and kissed him. The hearing was adjourned.

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FOOD KITCHENS RATONS REDUCTION

5,000 Helped Daily With Rice Or Milk

The Relief Association of the Hongkong Chinese Chamber of Commerce has sent a donation of \$500 to the Food Kitchens of the Hongkong Refugees and Social Welfare Society through the kind transmission of Lady Pollock.

The Society maintains four centres for the daily distribution of cooked rice with vegetables to refugees and destitutes and milk to children, benefiting some 6,000 persons each day. The Society is in urgent need of \$15,000 to keep it going until the end of this year.

Donations can be sent to Lady Pollock, 807, The Peak, or through the S. C. M. Post.

Relief In Kwangsi

Kwellin, Mar. 18. The National Relief Commission is sending here another \$100,000 for the relief of refugees in south Kwangsi.—Central News.

Shanghai, Mar. 18. The Municipal Council to-day decided to carry out an experimental reduction of rice rations for prisoners in the Ward Road Gaol, world's largest prison, in order to effect economy owing to the increasing cost of rice.

The daily quantity of rice of the 8,600 prisoners in the gaol will be cut down and the effects of the reduction closely studied in order to see if such reduction can safely be continued without harming the health of the prisoners.

The Municipal Council decided on such a step after the monthly cost of food for the prisoners reached 138,000 yuan recently, while only 79,000 yuan monthly was earmarked in the original budget.

The Municipal Council pays for food, although the prisoners are sentenced by Chinese Government courts functioning in the International Settlement.—United Press.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

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Vatican Is Horrified By Nazis' Eleven-Point Peace Programme, So— MUSSOLINI IMPLORES HITLER TO MODIFY HIS PROPOSALS

Italy May Enter War on Nazis' Side In The Near Future

INSIDE STORY OF THE BRENNER CONFERENCE

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
NEW YORK, Mar. 18 (Domei).—Italy's entry into the war on the side of Germany is stated by "influential quarters" in Berlin to have formed one of the chief topics of the Brenner talks.
It is stated that as a result of the conversations between Hitler and Mussolini, the following possibilities now loom high:
1.—Italy will enter the war on the side of Germany, according to circumstances.
2.—Extension of the Rome-Berlin Totalitarian Axis to Moscow.
Agreement This Week?
It is ever believed possible that the formation of a tripartite rapprochement between Russia, Germany and Italy will take definite shape by the end of the week.
Certain correspondents who accompanied Hitler from Berlin to Brenner assert that an agreement has been reached for the reconstruction of Europe through Soviet adhesion to the Italo-German alliance.
Other reports state that in an attempt to facilitate the Soviet-Italian rapprochement, von Ribbentrop will shortly meet Mr. Molotov, either at Berlin or Moscow.

WORLD'S MOST DEADLY BOMB
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
WASHINGTON, Mar. 18 (UP).—Mr. Lester Barlow, the explosive expert formerly associated with the great munitions firm of Dupont de Nemours and who now claims to have discovered an explosive of unprecedented devastating effect, has received permission to test his invention.
U.S. Army and Navy experts will watch the explosion of "the world's most deadly bomb" a few hundred feet away from several sheep which, the inventor claims, will be killed by the concussion.

RUSSIA & AALAND ISLANDS
Withdrawing Objection To Re-Fortification
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
STOCKHOLM, Mar. 18 (UP).—Russia's first move after winning the war against Finland has been to withdraw her previous objections to the re-fortification of the Aaland Islands.
This was revealed to-day by a spokesman of the Swedish Foreign Office, who also indicated that Russia had promised that she has no further territorial demands in northwest Europe.
The assurance, if an honest one, guarantees the safety of Norway and Sweden from Russian invasion.

RE-MARRIED
GRACIE IS NOW MRS. BANKS
HOLLYWOOD, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—Miss Gracie Fields, the stage and screen actress, was married here to-day to Monty Banks, film comedian and director of some of the biggest money-making British films.
Miss Fields was given a provisional divorce on July 21, 1939, on the grounds of misconduct of her husband, Mr. Archie Pitt. She was granted an absolute decree last month.
Monty Banks has directed three of Miss Fields' pictures, the latest one shown in Hongkong being "We're Going to Be Rich."

Rome Speculations
ROME, Mar. 18 (Domei).—While official quarters refuse to divulge the topics of the Brenner talks, political and diplomatic circles in Rome are freely speculating on various possibilities.
Informed diplomatic circles assert that during the interview Hitler asked for Italy's co-operation in the formation of a "security ring" around Germany.
It is further suggested that Hitler proposed that Italy and Germany, by concluding agreements with the Balkan States, should preserve the neutrality of the Balkans against positive Allied demarches.
There is a distinct belief to believe the report that Italy has promised to participate in the European war.
However, political circles admit the possibility of an Italo-Russian rapprochement should Germany succeed in inducing Russia to compromise on her present stand.
It is not believed likely that Italy will take the initiative in reaching this rapprochement.
In the meantime, Mussolini is reported to have been entrusted by Hitler with a personal message to Mr. Sumner Welles, who will have his final interview with Mussolini on Tuesday.

CAR CRASH SURVIVOR
Mr. Cathrew Reported To Be Better
Mr. P. F. Cathrew of the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd., one of the survivors of the motor crash in the harbour on Saturday, who was admitted to the War Memorial Nursing Home with pneumonia, is much better to-day.
Mr. Cathrew was discharged from the Queen Mary Hospital on Sunday morning after having apparently recovered from the effects of the accident.
On Sunday evening, pneumonia developed and he was taken to the War Memorial Nursing Home.

Strategic Value
The islands have great strategic value being situated in the Baltic.
PLEASE Turn To Page 10.

HUGE U.S. MERGER
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
New York, Mar. 18 (UP).—A huge merger was announced to-night between the \$60,000,000 Curtiss-Wright Corporation and the \$105,000,000 Atlas Corporation, the largest investment company in the world.
The President of the Atlas Corporation, Mr. Floyd B. Odum, described the deal as being "unique in the history of finance."
He said that the merger would increase the Curtiss-Wright capital by approximately \$30,000,000.

C.M.S. Missionary Dies At Home
LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—The death has occurred at Guildford, of the Rev. Hugh Stowell Phillips, a C.M.S. missionary in Klenning.

Danish Ships Attacked By Nazi Planes
COPENHAGEN, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—Two Danish trawlers which arrived at Jutland yesterday reported having been attacked by Nazi planes while fishing in the North Sea.
The first trawler said that a Nazi plane bombed and machine-gunned the ship though no hits were scored. There were no casualties.
The second trawler was attacked by two planes. The fishermen cut the nets and made off but were pursued by the aircraft, which dropped many bombs and machine-gunned the decks. No damage was done.

OIL FROM HONGKONG WHALES
Chinese Gather A Rich Harvest
More than 2,000 kettles of oil have been obtained by Chinese from one of the huge 45 ft. whales believed to have been killed by the mines exploding in the vicinity of Cheung Chau Island.
Using large knives and choppers Chinese cut the blubber from the whale washed up on Pang Chau Island and melted it down. They are also cutting up another whale washed up on the rocks near Adamaster on Cheung Chau Island. Huge bones including a jaw bone measuring four feet in length have been removed.

Hot Air By The Nazis
LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—The German radio and press are playing up the Escape Flow raid for all they are worth, and are now asking Germans to believe that most of the Royal Navy has been destroyed.
It is stated in London that this lying propaganda reflects the Nazi anxiety to convince the Germans that at last the Nazi Government has begun to justify its existence.

NAVAL BATTLE OFF NORWAY REPORTED
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BERGEN, Mar. 18 (UP).—According to reports circulating here, a naval battle is said to have been fought off the Norwegian coast.
Nothing was visible, but heavy firing was heard for some hours.
At one time, a series of more than 30 shots were heard. The firing ceased about 10 o'clock to-night.

Stench Problem
The nauseating stench of the dead whales which were washed up on Saturday has become another problem and unsuccessful attempts have been made to tow the carcasses back into the water with a powerful launch.
The whales were first seen spouting off Cheung Chau Island about a week ago within 500 yards of the Police Station. Concussion of exploding mines is believed to have killed them.
Another mine exploded at 11.40 p.m. last night on the south east coast of the island and the explosion was again heard on the mainland. Two other mines exploded on Sunday night.

War's Turning Point
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
LONDON, Mar. 18 (UP).—Parliamentary circles believe that the war has reached a turning point as a result of the Hitler-Mussolini conversation and the growing exasperation of Britain at the stalemate.
It is believed that the situation has reached a point where Mr. Chamberlain and his Cabinet must act as a buffer for charges of irresolution if the peace mongers are not to grow more formidable.

Hitler's 4-Point PEACE OFFER
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
ROME, Mar. 19 (UP).—Hitler is reliably reported to have made the following peace proposals to Mussolini during their talks at Brenner:
1.—Upper Silesia, Lodz, Posen and Bromberg to be incorporated for all time in the Greater Reich;
2.—A new Polish State, with Warsaw as the capital, to be created. It will include the ancient Duchy of Warsaw and will have a population of 11,000,000, compared with 35,000,000 last August.
3.—Germany to retain the Sudetenland;
4.—Bohemia and Moravia to become a single State.

Hitler's Eleven Points
The eleven points were:
1.—General and simultaneous disarmament on land, sea and in the air.
2.—The formation of a small independent Poland in the central part of the former State around Warsaw, with a population of ten or eleven million. Gdansk to be a Polish port giving access to the Baltic. The Poles to have a free port at Danzig for commerce with the Baltic. The boundaries of the small Polish State to be determined by plebiscites under international commissions, and that minority problems in the Danubian and Polish zones be solved by mass emigration.
3.—The Czechs, Slovaks and Hungarians to form a tripartite State allied with the Reich, in which Germany would hold certain industrial communications and rights for 25 years.
4.—Austria to remain for ever with the Reich.
5.—Germany to receive back her former colonies within 25 years, or at least to obtain certain colonial concessions or protection for German emigration to certain zones in Africa.
6.—A Danubian Confederation to be formed with the participation of Germany and Italy as the great guardian Powers, the Confederation to include Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bohemia, Slovakia and Hungary.
7.—A Balkan status quo there, after protecting frontiers such as those of Rumania, Deseravie and Transylvania.
8.—Absolute liberty in religion.
9.—Germany's remaining Jews to emigrate under the direction of Britain to Palestine. Those in Italy to East Africa and French Madagascar.
10.—Absolute liberty in trade after the war, with no tariff barrier.
PLEASE Turn To Page 10.

SOLICITOR ADMITTED
To-day's Initiation At Supreme Court
In the Supreme Court this morning, before the Chief Justice, Sir Atholl MacGregor, Mr. Pak Chuen-woo, son of the late Mr. Woo Hai-tong, was admitted to practice as a solicitor of the Hongkong Bar.
The application for admission was made by the Attorney-General, the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, who said that Mr. Pak Chuen-woo was also the nephew of Mr. H. K. Woo and cousin of Mr. P. Y. Woo, both of the firm of Woo and Woo, Solicitors.
Mr. Pak's Career
The applicant obtained his M.A. degree at the London University in 1937, proceeded Mr. Alabaster, and he was admitted as a solicitor in England just over a year ago—in February, 1939. Until quite recently he had been studying for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the London University. He had completed his course but came to the East shortly before his thesis had been read. However, said Mr. Alabaster, he had with him a letter from Dean of the Faculty of the London University highly commending him in every respect.
Allowing the application, the Chief Justice said it was a very great pleasure to him to accede to the Attorney-General's request. It was a particular pleasure to do so in the case of Mr. Pak Chuen-woo because his uncle and cousins were both very well known to His Lordship, and both of whom held honourable places in the legal profession. He was sure that Mr. Pak would add to that high reputation, and he hoped he would have happiness and success in his career at the Bar.
Mr. D. L. Strellett represented the Bar.

LATEST
See Back Page For Further Late News

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POST OFFICE

Small Packet Post to all countries is suspended.

OUTWARD MAIL TIMES

Registered and Parcel Mail are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day. When mails are advertised to close after 5 p.m., Registered and Parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m.

INWARD MAILS

Canton Mar. 19.
Shanghai Mar. 19.
Air Mail by "Air France Direct Service"—Paris date, 13th March.
Formosa, Amoy and Swatow Mar. 20.
Bangkok and Saigon Mar. 20.
Manila Mar. 20.
Shanghai and Amoy Mar. 20.
Shanghai Mar. 20.
Straits Mar. 20.
Amoy Mar. 21.
Japan and Shanghai Mar. 21.
Saigon Mar. 21.
Australia and Manila Mar. 21.
Canton Mar. 21.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date, 13th March.
Canton Mar. 22.
Haiphong Mar. 22.
Hainan, Hainan and Fort Bayard Mar. 22.
Sandakan Mar. 22.
U.S.A., Honolulu, and Japan (San Francisco date, 14th February).
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 12th March.
Japan and Shanghai Mar. 23.
Rabaul and Manila Mar. 23.
Shanghai Mar. 23.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date, 16th March.
Canton Mar. 24.
Shanghai and Amoy Mar. 24.
Straits and Palembang Mar. 24.

OUTWARD MAILS

Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London 27th March.
K.P.O.
Reg. Mar. 19, 5 p.m.
Ord. Mar. 19, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg. Mar. 19, 5 p.m.
Ord. Mar. 19, 7 p.m.
Air Mail for Malaysia, Java and Australia by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due Sydney, 25th March.
K.P.O.
Reg. Mar. 19, 5 p.m.
Ord. Mar. 19, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg. Mar. 19, 5 p.m.
Ord. Mar. 19, 7 p.m.
Wednesday, Mar. 20
Canton 10.30 a.m.
Batavia and Sourabaya 8.30 a.m.
Straits and Calcutta 11 a.m.
Parcels Mar. 20, 11 a.m.
Ord. Mar. 20, Noon.
Haiphong 2 p.m.
Shanghai 3.30 p.m.
Air Mail for Indo-China, Iran, and France (Paris and Northern Provinces only) by the "Air France Airways Direct Service"—due Paris, 28th March.
K.P.O.
Reg. Mar. 20, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. Mar. 20, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg. Mar. 20, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. Mar. 20, 5.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt, Malta and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 20th April and London 28th April.
Parcels Mar. 20, 3.00 p.m.
Reg. Mar. 20, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. Mar. 20, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg. Mar. 20, 3.00 p.m.
Ord. Mar. 20, 5.00 p.m.
Shanghai 7.00 p.m.
Thursday, Mar. 21
Canton 7.15 a.m.
Amoy 2.30 p.m.
Swatow and Shanghai 2.30 p.m.
Fort Bayard 3.30 p.m.
Japan 7.00 p.m.
Amoy 7.00 p.m.
Friday, Mar. 22
Shanghai 10 a.m.
Saturday, Mar. 23
Canton 7.15 a.m.
Straits 8.30 a.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London 31st March.
K.P.O.
Reg. Mar. 23, Noon.
Ord. Mar. 23, Noon.
G.P.O.
Reg. Mar. 23, Noon.
Ord. Mar. 23, 5 p.m.

Italian Collier Blown Up

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—The Italian collier, Tynna Prima, 4,833 tons, broke in two following an explosion off the south-east coast today. Thirty-six of the crew were saved. One drowned.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

In accordance with Government Ordinance, the Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of public business on Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 22nd, 23rd and 24th March, 1940. (Easter Holidays).

Hongkong, 18th March, 1940.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the Fifty-first Ordinary Yearly Meeting will be held at the Company's Registered Office, 4th Floor, P. & O. Building, on Thursday, 21st March, 1940, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1939, electing Directors and Auditors and fixing their fees.

The Register of Members of the Company will be closed from 9th March to 21st March, 1940, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON, & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1940.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held in the P. & O. Building, Victoria, in the Colony of Hong Kong, at 11.15 o'clock in the forenoon on Thursday, the 21st day of March, 1940, or as soon thereafter as the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Company shall have terminated, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following resolution as a special resolution:—

"That the Capital of the 'Company' be increased from its 'present Capital of \$6,000,000 Hong Kong currency divided into 600,000 shares of \$10 each' to \$18,000,000 Hong Kong currency divided into 1,800,000 'shares of \$10 each and that 'such additional shares shall 'rank in all respects pari passu 'with the original Capital of the 'Company.'"

And for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following resolutions, namely:—

"1. That the Directors be 'and they are hereby authorised 'to capitalise the sum of \$3,000,000 Hong Kong currency part of 'the undivided profits of the 'Company standing to the credit 'of the Company's Reserve Fund 'and to allot to the Members 'holding shares of the Company 'as on the 1st day of July, 1940, 'in respect of the net amount 'capitalised fully paid shares of 'the Company of equivalent 'nominal value in the proportion of one share for every two 'shares of the Company then 'held by such persons respectively and that such shares so 'allotted shall rank for dividends as from the 1st day of 'July, 1940.

"2. That if, on such distribution as aforesaid, any person 'would be entitled to a fractional share the Directors shall, 'in lieu of issuing fractional 'Certificates, cause the whole 'share to be allotted to a person 'or persons to be named by the 'Directors and such share shall, 'at such time as the Directors 'think fit, be sold and the proceeds distributed amongst the 'persons entitled to the fractional shares making up such share."

By order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON, & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hong Kong, 22nd February, 1940.

Finland's Part In World Peace

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons today, Mr. R. A. Butler was asked whether the Prime Minister would give an assurance that the Finnish Government would not be prejudiced when the peace conference is held by reason of their having accepted Russian peace terms.

In reply, Mr. Butler said that it was not possible to forecast at this stage, the scope of the peace conference or what Government could undertake to achieve at the conference.

LONDON, Mar. 18 (UP).—It is authoritatively stated that the new trade pact between Great Britain and Spain will be signed at Madrid tonight.

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Wong Nei Chung, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet.	Ann. Rent.	Upset Price
1	No. 3748	Opposite Tseung Kwan O Road, Wong Nei Chung.	As per sale plan.	About 3,470	\$ 64	\$ 10,410

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Shamshui, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet.	Ann. Rent.	Upset Price
2	No. 2717	New Kowloon Inland Lot, Junction of Sham Shui Po Road and Shamshui.	As per sale plan.	About 5,250	\$ 72	\$ 5,230

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Seventy-first Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Thursday, the 4th April, 1940, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1939.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st March to the 4th April, 1940, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers,
The Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1940.

Indian Industry Development

NEW DELHI, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—On April 1, the Government of India will establish a Board of Scientific Industrial Research which will advise the Government about the lines, on which such research should be conducted to ensure the development of Indian industry.

Particular attention will be paid to the effect of the war on local conditions.

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Yaumati, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 5 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet.	Ann. Rent.	Upset Price
3	No. 4237	Kowloon Inland Lot, Near Kowloon Inland Lot No. 336, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	As per sale plan.	About 2,660	\$ 52	\$ 4,450

G. R.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1940, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Cheung Sha Wan, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet.	Ann. Rent.	Upset Price
4	No. 2718	New Kowloon Inland Lot, Junction of Castle Peak Road and Wing Lung Street, Cheung Sha Wan.	As per sale plan.	About 6,110	\$ 84	\$ 6,110

LONG DIET SESSION

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH". TOKYO, Mar. 18 (UP).—An extension of the present Diet sessions appears inevitable owing to the fact that only ten of the sixteen budgetary estimates which have been introduced in the Diet have so far been passed by both Houses.

Only ten of the 110 legislative bills have been approved by both Houses. Mr. Yukio Sakurazuchi the Finance Minister, replying to an emergency interpellation in the House of Peers yesterday, said he would ask both Houses to hasten their discussions on the bills, and at the same time consider an extension of the session if circumstances require it.

The sessions was originally scheduled to close on March 24.

Sumner Welles Not An Intermediary

WASHINGTON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—The Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, denied in a Press interview today that Mr. Sumner Welles was an intermediary between European Powers.

Mr. Hull emphasised that Mr. Welles' trip was purely to ascertain the facts and he had strictly kept to this.

H.K. Stock Market

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

BANKS
H.K. Banks \$ 1,500 ea.
H.K. Banks (Lon. Reg.) \$ 11 1/2 n.
H.K. Banks (H.K. Reg.) \$ 12 n.
Chartered \$ 0 1/2 n.
Mercantile, A. & B. \$ 3 1/2 n.
Mercantile, C. \$ 12 1/2 n.
East Asia \$ 7 1/2 n.

INSURANCES
Canton \$ 232 1/2 b. & sa.
Union \$ 50 1/2 b.
China Underwriters \$ 1 n.
H.K. Fire \$ 105 b.

SHIPPING
Douglases \$ 150 n.
Steamboats \$ 10 1/2 n.
Indo-China P.S. \$ 100 n.
Indo-China D.S. \$ 80 n.
Shell (Bearers) s/- \$ 78 1/2 n.
Waterboats \$ 7 1/2 n.

DOCKS ETC.
Wharves \$ 108 sa.
Docks \$ 23 1/2 n.
Provident \$ 5 1/2 b.
Sh. Docks Sh. \$ 37 1/2 n.

MINING
Kallan s/- \$ 10/- n.
Rauha s. x. d. \$ 9.00 n.
Venz. Gold \$ 4 n.
H.K. Mines \$ 4 cts. n.

LANDS
Hotels \$ 5.60 b.
Lands \$ 38 sa.
Lands 4% Debentures \$ 100 n.
S'hai Lands Sh. \$ 15.40 n.
Humphreys \$ 7 1/2 n.
H.K. Realities \$ 4.95 n.
Chinese Estates \$ 105 n.

UTILITIES
Trams \$ 18.15 n.
Peak Trams (old) \$ 8 n.
Peak Trams (new) \$ 4 n.
Star Ferries \$ 0.8 b.
Y. Ferries \$ 27 1/2 n.
China Lights (old) \$ 8.35 sa.
China Lights (new) \$ 5 1/2 sa.
H.K. Electric \$ 0.8 1/2 sa.
Macao Electric \$ 22 n.
Sundokan Lights \$ 11 1/4 n.
Telephones (old) \$ 30.20 b.
Telephones (new) \$ 11 1/2 b.
Traction s/- \$ 20/0 n.
Traction (Pref.) s/- \$ 23/- n.

INDUSTRIALS
Cald. Macg. (Ord.) Sh. \$ 14.00 n.
Cald. Macg. (Pref.) Sh. \$ 12 n.
Canton Ice \$ 1 n.
Cement \$ 10.00 b.
H.K. Ropes \$ 0.10 s.

STORES, &c.
Dairy Farms (old) \$ 23 b.
Dairy Farms (new) \$ 22 1/2 b.
Watsons \$ 10.65 n.
Lane, Crawfords \$ 7 1/2 n.
Sincere \$ 1.00 n.
Wing On (H.K.) \$ 41 n.
Powell, Ltd. \$ 1 n.

COTTON MILLS
Ewo Sh. \$ 42 1/2 n.
Zhong Cotton Sh. \$ 170 n.
Zhong Sing Sh. \$ 65 n.
Wing On Textiles Sh. \$ 49 1/2 n.

MISC.
H.K. Entertainments \$ 7.40 b.
Constructions (old) \$ 1 1/4 n.

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING
T.T. London 1/2.25/32
Demand do. 1/2.25/32
T.T. Shanghai 350
T.T. Singapore 52 1/2
T.T. Japan 82
T.T. India 23 1/2
T.T. U.S.A. 40 1/2
T.T. Manila 43
T.T. Batavia 180 1/2
T.T. Bangkok 108
T.T. Saigon 10.82
T.T. Switzerland 102 1/2
T.T. Australia 1/6 1/2

BUYING
4 m/s L/C London 1/3.3/32
4 m/s D/P do. 1/3.7/32
4 m/s L/C U.S.A. 24 1/2
4 m/s France 11.37
30 d/s India 83 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in London 4.02 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y. 3.77 1/4

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary issued yesterday says: The price set last week has slackened off to-day, but from the trade reported it would seem buyers are nibbling at efforts to lower prices. Sellers however are indifferent to these blandishments.

Buyers.
H.K. Bank \$1.40 1/2
Union Ins. \$22 1/2
Fire Ins. \$10 1/2
Wharves \$10 1/2
Provident \$5.20
Hotels \$5 1/2
Star Ferries \$6 1/2
China Lights (Old) \$8 1/2
China Lights (New) \$5 1/2
Electric \$0 1/2
Telephones (Old) \$30.10
Telephones (New) \$11.00
Dairy Farms (Old) \$23
Dairy Farms (New) \$22 1/2
Watsons \$10.65
Sellers.

Sales.
H.K. Bank \$1.40 1/2
Canton Ins. \$22 1/2
Wharves \$10 1/2
Lands \$37.00/28
Fire Ins. \$10 1/2
China Lights (Old) \$8.30/25
China Lights (New) \$5.40/50
Electric \$0 1/2
Telephones (Old) \$30
Ropes \$5.00/6.05

Constructions (new) \$ 100 n.
Vibro Piling \$ 8 n.
Ch. Govt. 5% 1925 51 1/2 % n.
G. Bonds 101 1/2 % n.
H.K. Govt. 4% Loan 101 1/2 % n.
H.K. Govt. 3 1/2 % Loan 80 n.
Marsmans (Lon.) s/- 14/0 n.
Marsmans (H.K.) s/- 4/- n.

10 YEARS AGO

New Orthopedic Victor Records: My Fate, Melancholy; I'm Following You, Hooper; Wedding of the Painted Doll; I'm Crazy for You; Look for the Silver Lining; Wild Rose; Walking with Sunshine; That's You; Baby; Hittin' the Ceiling; Sing a Little Love Song; Love and Sweet; My Dream Memory; Through Why Do You Suppose; Love the Treasures; Serenade; The Peppercorn; sung by Gloria Swanson. On sale at Tsang Fook Palace Company.

5 YEARS AGO

Coinciding in time with the despatch of the Note of protest to Berlin by the British Government, the War Minister, through the Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Home Office, Mr. Douglas Hacking, has announced that Parliament has passed a Bill for an additional £4,000,000 for national defence purposes.

"In view of yesterday's news, we are faced with a serious extra commitment," Mr. Hacking went on, "Provision must be made for adequate naval anti-aircraft defences," he declared. In connection with the British Note to Germany, Sir John Simon, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons that His Majesty's Government had already considered France and Italy, and was considering discussing the European situation with all the neutral countries. Treaty signatories. The Government, he said, might ask for a special assembly of the League of Nations in the circumstances.

It is learned here that Germany's new War machines will eventually reach man-power strength of 60,000. Furthermore, Germany plans to retain her freedom of action to build up, although her Naval reconstruction will lag behind her Army re-organisation due to the expense of matching the French and British Navies' strength. However, naval questions will probably be included in the discussion between the German Government's spokesman and Sir John Simon and Mr. Anthony Eden, when the British envoys arrive in Berlin on Sunday.

Her Hitler, remaining in seclusion in Bavaria while awaiting the reaction to his announcement of the plans for the re-establishment of Germany's armaments and fighting force.

PUPPETS MEET IN NANKING

PEIPING, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—Wang Kch-min, head of the "Peiping Provisional Government", and four other Peiping Government delegates, in addition to two delegates from the Japanese-controlled Mongolian Government and Major-General Morioka, Director of the North China Liaison Office of the China Affairs Board (who recently succeeded Lieut. General Kita), will go to Nanking this morning to attend the Central Political Conference.

This Conference will open on March 20. At this Conference the "Central Government of China" is expected to be finally decided. It is learned from Provisional Government circles that the new government organisation will closely follow that of the Chungking Central Government, which it is intended to supplant.

B.E.F. Leave Resumed

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—The War Office, announces that leave from the B.E.F. has resumed.

A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

March 19, 1890.
The increase of the Attorney-General's salary is explained by the fact that the Colonial Office has decided on a new policy in regard to its law officers abroad. In all the important Colonies the salary to private practice is to be withdrawn, and the salaries increased, while in the smaller ones the salaries were to be diminished and power given to accept private practice.

A consignment of nine tons of fragments of embalmed cats from Egypt was offered for sale at auction in Liverpool. The room was crowded. Bids were separately offered and the competition was keen as much as 10d. being paid for a head. A complete body without head brought 6s. 6d. Some bones fetched 1s. each, while the bulk fetched 15 1/2 6d. per ton.

There are now according to the "Scientific American," six fast steamers building which will press the City of Paris, of the Yuman Shipping Line, in keeping her position as the champion racer of the ocean. The Hamburg American Line, which has a new record of 8 days, 10 hours 10 minutes to Southampton on November 14, will launch a new twin screw ship running in May next. She is to be called the Normanna, and is now under construction at the Harland and Wolff shipyard in Belfast. The Normanna is a little smaller than the City of Paris, being 520 feet long with 50 feet beam, and 30 feet depth of hold. She will have 10,000 horsepower. The site is to be launched in March of this year. The keel of her sister ship, being laid by the Yuman Shipping Company, Stettin. This vessel will not be ready to run until the spring of 1902. She will be called the Venetia. The French line also has a big twin screw ship on the stocks which will probably be ready to launch in the autumn. The Touraine, and is to be several thousand tons larger than any of the fine single screw vessels which have been built in France. The White Star steamship Majestic, a sister ship to the Teutonic, will be ready to do battle with the City of Paris next spring. The Cunard line will also put two twin screw boats in the field to win back the lost laurels of the Etruria. Their names have not been selected. They will be powerful ships, and will take the place of the servia and the Aurania, which will do duty between Liverpool and Boston.

The Administrator (Hon. Mr. F. Fleming) has been introduced into the Masonic rites at the ceremony of laying the Reclamation memorial stone, as he is a Roman Catholic. A "Reclamation Press" letter on the subject arrived too late for publication in this issue.

25 YEARS AGO

March 19, 1915.
It does not necessarily follow that because two nations are at war, the one should hate the other. No one supposes that an ancient law exists between nations, a law of struggle, and everybody is prepared to live something of the nature of a negative hatred in the face of the other. But, to judge from statements made in Germany, when even through neutral papers it would seem that our enemy has for the British a hatred that is positive and virulent, and that, so far from being without parallel in the history of warfare, for a while this feeling confined itself to attacks by individual newspapers or speakers, but gradually it assumed as it were an official tone, the more indicative of the official attitude of the nation. It is editorially, it asserted itself in speeches at important meetings, and at length it uttered frankly by German high in office.

10 YEARS AGO

March 19, 1930.
New Orthopedic Victor Records: My Fate, Melancholy; I'm Following You, Hooper; Wedding of the Painted Doll; I'm Crazy for You; Look for the Silver Lining; Wild Rose; Walking with Sunshine; That's You; Baby; Hittin' the Ceiling; Sing a Little Love Song; Love and Sweet; My Dream Memory; Through Why Do You Suppose; Love the Treasures; Serenade; The Peppercorn; sung by Gloria Swanson. On sale at Tsang Fook Palace Company.

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"In view of yesterday's news, we are faced with a serious extra commitment," Mr. Hacking went on, "Provision must be made for adequate naval anti-aircraft defences," he declared. In connection with the British Note to Germany, Sir John Simon, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons that His Majesty's Government had already considered France and Italy, and was considering discussing the European situation with all the neutral countries. Treaty signatories. The Government, he said, might ask for a special assembly of the League of Nations in the circumstances.

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Her Hitler, remaining in seclusion in Bavaria while awaiting the reaction to his announcement of the plans for the re-establishment of Germany's armaments and fighting force.

PUPPETS MEET IN NANKING

NAZI JUBILATION AT SCAPA "VICTORY"

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, Mar. 18 (UP).—The afternoon papers hail the "victory" of Scapa Flow and the meeting between Hitler and the Fuehrer at Brenner.

Banner headlines term the Scapa Flow attack as "the hardest blow of the war."

The papers publish pictures of some of the officers who participated in the attack and also long descriptions of the attack with long commentaries. Most papers are devoting even more attention to Scapa Flow than to the Brenner meeting.

The "Hamburger Fremdenblatt" declares that the Brenner meeting and the attack on Scapa Flow show "the degree to which Germany has taken over the direction of the course of the war" and asserts that "in both the military and political fields Germany is now on the offensive."

"The Scapa Flow attack was more than a mere piece of bravado," said the paper's editorial. "It was the first really earnest German air attack on English fleet bases."

"Germany negotiates while the Western Powers talk," the paper continues. "The same can be said of Italy."

"The simple fact of Hitler and Mussolini meeting at the height of a battle between Germany and Britain eliminates every doubt as to the unconditional solidarity of the German-Italian alliance of comradeship."

"Fully conscious of her military might and the will to victory Germany, by the attack on Scapa Flow and others which will follow, is now revealing to those who want to know the truth that she wishes to wage war as a conflict between herself and both those Powers who dare to stand in the way of her peaceful mission in her historical Lebensraum in Central Europe."

Premier's Statement
LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuters).—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Neville Chamberlain announced that he would deal with the attack on Scapa Flow in his war statement to-morrow.

B.E.F. LEAVE RESUMED

LONDON, Mar. 18 (UP).—The War Office has announced that home leave for the British Expeditionary Forces in France has been resumed.

BIG LOAN SUCCESS

Simon Announces New Issue Later

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuters).—In the House of Commons to-day, Sir John Simon announced that the three per cent. War Loan had been over-subscribed.

Referring to the issue of Government securities in the future, Sir John said that the policy of the Government was to aim at stability of interest rates and to secure that the yield offered on future loans, of whatever type, should, after making due allowance for such factors as the periods of the loans, be in agreement with the level of interest rates established by the terms of the recent two per cent. Conversion Loan and the three per cent. loan just issued.

In these circumstances, Sir John welcomed the action taken to-day by the Committee of the London Stock Exchange in announcing a revised list of minimum prices for Government securities.

The new minimum prices, he said, bore a closer relationship between the existing prices than those fixed on the outbreak of war and might be taken as evidence of a desire on the part of the authorities concerned to co-operate in a policy for maintaining the interest rates at the present level.

Sir John added that larger applicants had been allotted about eight per cent.

"I shall want some more later on," he added.

Setback Impossible

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuters).—The new minimum prices, announced yesterday, virtually pledge the British authorities not to permit an appreciable gilt-edged setback, even temporarily.

There is every intention of procuring further advances when the opportunity offers.

Anglo-French Co-operation

Colonial Ministries To Work Together

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuters).—Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary for the Colonies, and Mr. Georges Mandel, French Minister for Colonies, met to-day in Paris and decided that the British Colonial Office and the French Ministry for Colonies henceforward would keep in constant touch.

They further decided that an organisation should be created both in London and Paris to maintain permanent liaison between the two departments.

There will be conferences from time to time between the governors of neighbouring British and French colonial territories.

Economic Programme

This contact will also be established between administrative and specialised officers of the territories.

Regarding the prosecution of the war, in the economic field, the Ministers agreed to examine the possibility of framing and co-ordinating a programme for the production and marketing of various colonial products with the object of making the fullest possible use of their joint resources.

French and British experts are meeting very shortly for this purpose.

Famed Producer Dies In France

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuters).—Major Frank Vernon, the well-known theatrical producer, has died of pneumonia in a B.E.F. military hospital, states "Reuters" special correspondent with the B.E.F.

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853

Paid-up Capital £1,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,000,000

Reserve Fund £2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON, 34 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

Sub-Agency in London: 117/119, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.

West End Branch: 14/16, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.

Manchester Branch: 52, Mosley Street, Manchester, 2.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Alor Star, Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Calcutta, Cebu, Hong Kong, Kanton, Kowloon, London, Lyons, Manila, Medan, New York, Peking, Penang, Rangoon, Singapore, Saigon, Shanghai, Sourabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for One Year or shorter periods in Local or Foreign Currencies at rates which will be quoted on application.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS also opened in Local Currency and Sterling with interest allowed at rates obtainable on application.

The Bank's Head Office in London undertakes Executor & Trustee business, and claims recovery of British Income Tax overpaid on terms which may be ascertained at any of its Agencies and Branches.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY: THERAPION No. 1

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THERAPION No. 3

These three Remedies are the only ones which have been tested by the French Government and found to be the most effective for the treatment of all the diseases of the digestive system.

DR. L. M. CLEROT'S PILLS FOR THE LIVER

These pills are the only ones which have been tested by the French Government and found to be the most effective for the treatment of all the diseases of the liver.

Shipping Losses In First Six Months

OPEN CRITICISM OF MINISTRY 'TRAVESTY'

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Mar. 18 (UP).—In a debate on the Ministry of Shipping in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Robert Shinwell, Labour M.P., stated that Britain has lost, from one cause or another, more than 150,000 tons of merchant shipping during the first six months of war.

"In addition many vessels have been damaged, many of which cannot be repaired for weeks or months. Yet the Ministry says we have lost only 200,000 tons. They are making a travesty of the situation," he declared.

He attacked the Ministry of Shipping for lack of efficiency and foresight and urged the speedy expansion of the shipbuilding programme.

He asserted that shipowners were seething with discontent and were becoming violently indignant.

"While it is not feared that Britain might be bombed to death, it is feared that they might be starved to death," he added.

Ship Month Overdue

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuters).—The Newcastle steamer, *Tiberion*, 5,225 tons, is a month overdue and is believed lost with all hands.

Dutch Ship Sunk

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

FLUSHING, Holland, Mar. 18 (UP).—The Dutch steamer *Sint Annaland* exploded and sank quickly in the North Sea on Sunday evening.

The crew of 21 was rescued.

Alarmed By Losses

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuters).—Shipping and the shipbuilding position were reviewed in the House of Commons to-day.

Mr. E. Shinwell, Opposition Labour member, moved a motion criticising the Ministry of Shipping and demanding the speedy expansion of the shipbuilding programme.

He declared that the Ministry had entered into agreements with neutral ship-owners for the use of their vessels at rates much higher than received by British ship-owners.

He said it was rather alarming that we had lost more than three-quarters of a million tons of merchant shipping in the first six months of the war besides the many vessels which had been damaged.

Big Unemployment

He added that there were at present over 16,000 men unemployed in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industries as well as 20,000 engineers.

He stated that 75 per cent. of the shipbuilding at present was for the Navy, and suggested that the Admiralty should be requested to release as many skilled men as they could for the building of ships for the merchant navy.

Sir John Gilmour, Minister of Shipping, in replying, paid tribute to the men of the mercantile marine, to the shipbuilders and to the very valuable contribution which had been made by the Empire, particularly India.

He said that the Government was satisfied that the agreements with neutral owners represented a reasonable bargain to the mutual advantage of both parties.

Loans For Replacements

It was inevitable, he said, that the rates for neutrals should be higher than those for British ships because in chartering neutral ships the Government were competing in the international market.

Sir John mentioned that loans had been granted in respect of 55 new vessels and referred to the proposed scheme of compensation by which owners of ships lost by war risks would be given cash, equal to the amount for which the ship was insured before the war, plus a sum to be assessed by an independent tribunal. This would be held in trust until the owner signed a contract for the replacement of the lost ship.

Vigorous Anglo-French Press Campaign

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuters).—The British and French press are asking for greater vigour in the prosecution of the war by the Allies.

The "Times" asks whether British diplomacy and war policy were concerned with making the greatest effort.

"Are we hitting as often as we can and whenever we can?" asks the paper.

The "Times" continues by saying that public opinion, so far from relaxing into complacency, would like to see a more dynamic current running through the French and British effort.

The "Daily Herald", commenting on the Nazi diplomatic activity, asks Ministry of Shipping, was defeated whether Britain and France are doing y 260 to 99 votes.

DALADIER CRITICISED

Conduct Of War

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

PARIS, Mar. 18 (UP).—Official reaction to the Brenner meeting is lacking but the meeting caught the press unawares and papers generally betray the greatest surprise.

It is thought it may increase pressure on M. Daladier for a more energetic conduct of the war against the German peace offensive when the Chamber of Deputies meets in secret session to-morrow.

Eleven interpellants on all sides in the Chamber more or less criticise the war policy at present and it is believed that they will become even more critical, more so than the Senate.

It has been learned that M. Daladier will probably reorganise the Cabinet after the Chamber's session and that it will not be broadened to a full size but remain as a restricted War Cabinet.

Commissions For R.A.F. Gunners

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuters).—The rapid increase in the personnel of the Royal Air Force has brought a demand for more air gunners, and for the first time in the history of the Service, commissions will be granted for the duration of the War. Men between the ages of 28 and 35 will be accepted.

The award of commissions is a recognition of the vital part that air gunners play when a bomber is attacked by enemy fighters.

Must Take Initiative

They must not just sit down and watch the gyrations of Ribbentrop, adds the paper.

With all the resources at their command they must take the initiative and keep it.

In Paris the public opinion is summed up by "Figaro" which says that the Government have to prosecute the war with the last ounce of their energy.

Allies Must Not Be Hasty

NEW YORK, Mar. 18 (Reuters).—The British and French clamour for action in the prosecution of the war by the Allies is seen in another light by the New York "Herald Tribune".

Hitler, says the paper, would win an important victory if the Allied High Command were forced into any hasty or ill-judged action.

Admiralty's Work

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuters).—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, intervened in a debate to explain how the Admiralty were discharging their responsibility for merchant ship-building.

Mr. Shakespeare said the potential capacity of our shipyards to-day was not less than their capacity at the highest peak of ship-building in the Great War.

At the outbreak of war, over 800,000 tons of naval vessels and about 750,000 tons of merchant shipping were under construction.

He added that if, as the war proceeded, it became apparent that berths should be turned over from naval to mercantile construction, that must be done, for there might come a stage in the war when a merchant ship would be almost more precious than a warship.

More Men Employed

Mr. Shakespeare stated that since the war started, the number of men employed in ship-building had risen from 90,000 to 131,000 and 20,000 more skilled men were wanted immediately.

It was intended to achieve the maximum capacity in the shipyards in merchant ship construction and to provide tonnage far exceeding any rate of sinking to be expected.

Labour Motion Lost

The Labour motion criticising the Nazi diplomatic activity, asked Ministry of Shipping, was defeated whether Britain and France are doing y 260 to 99 votes.

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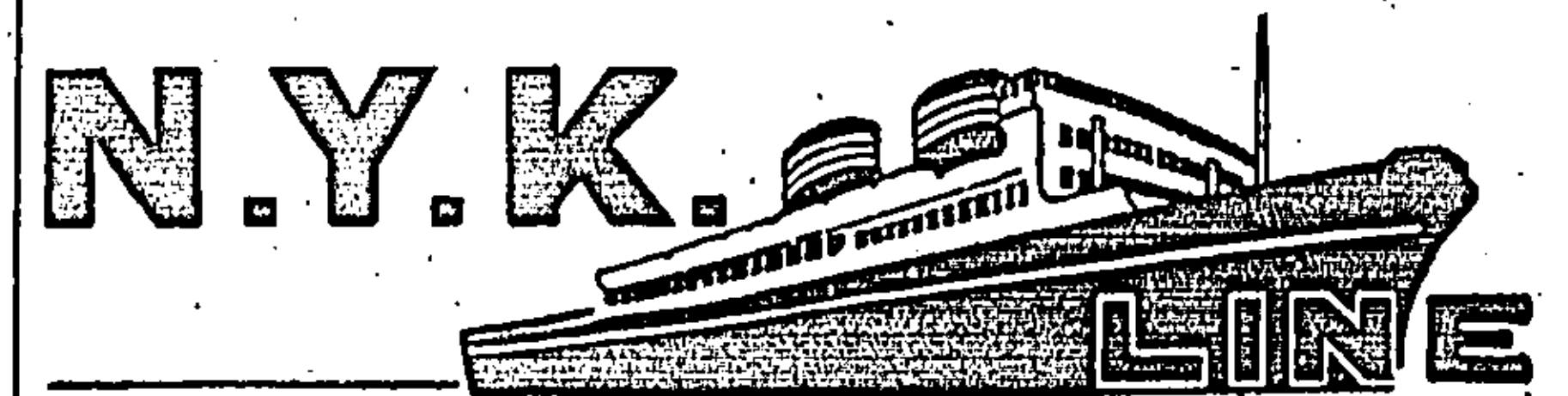
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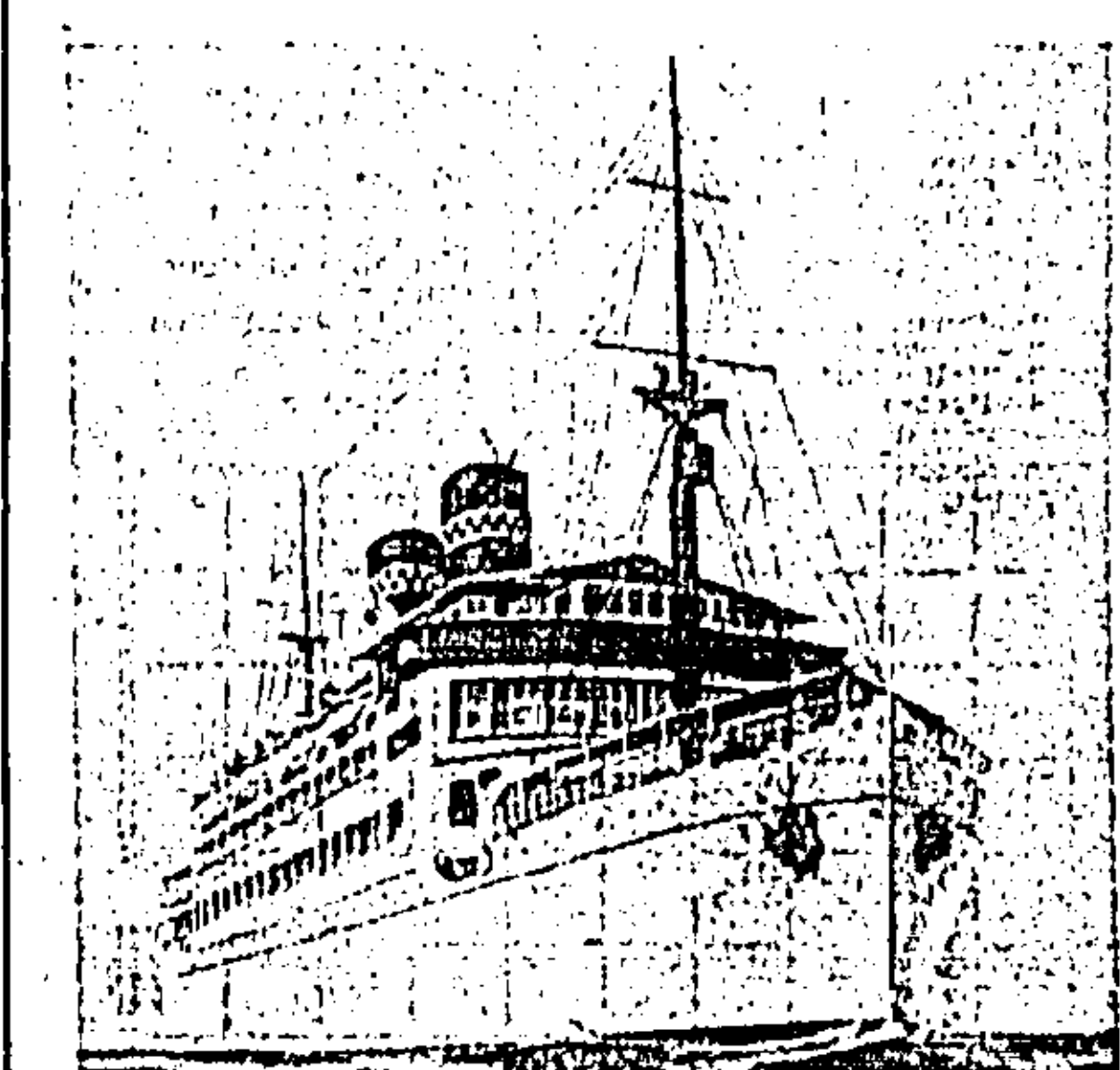
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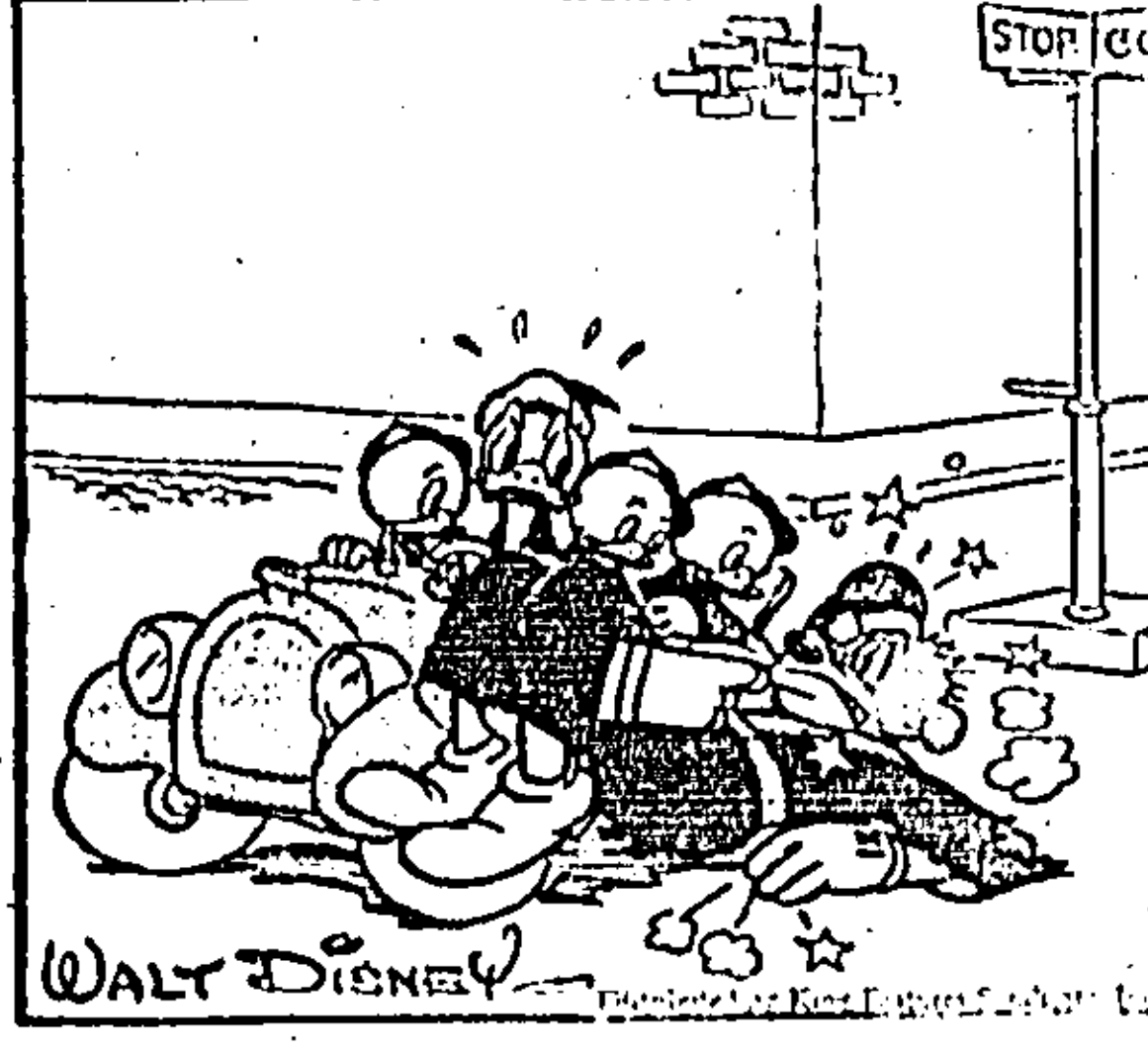
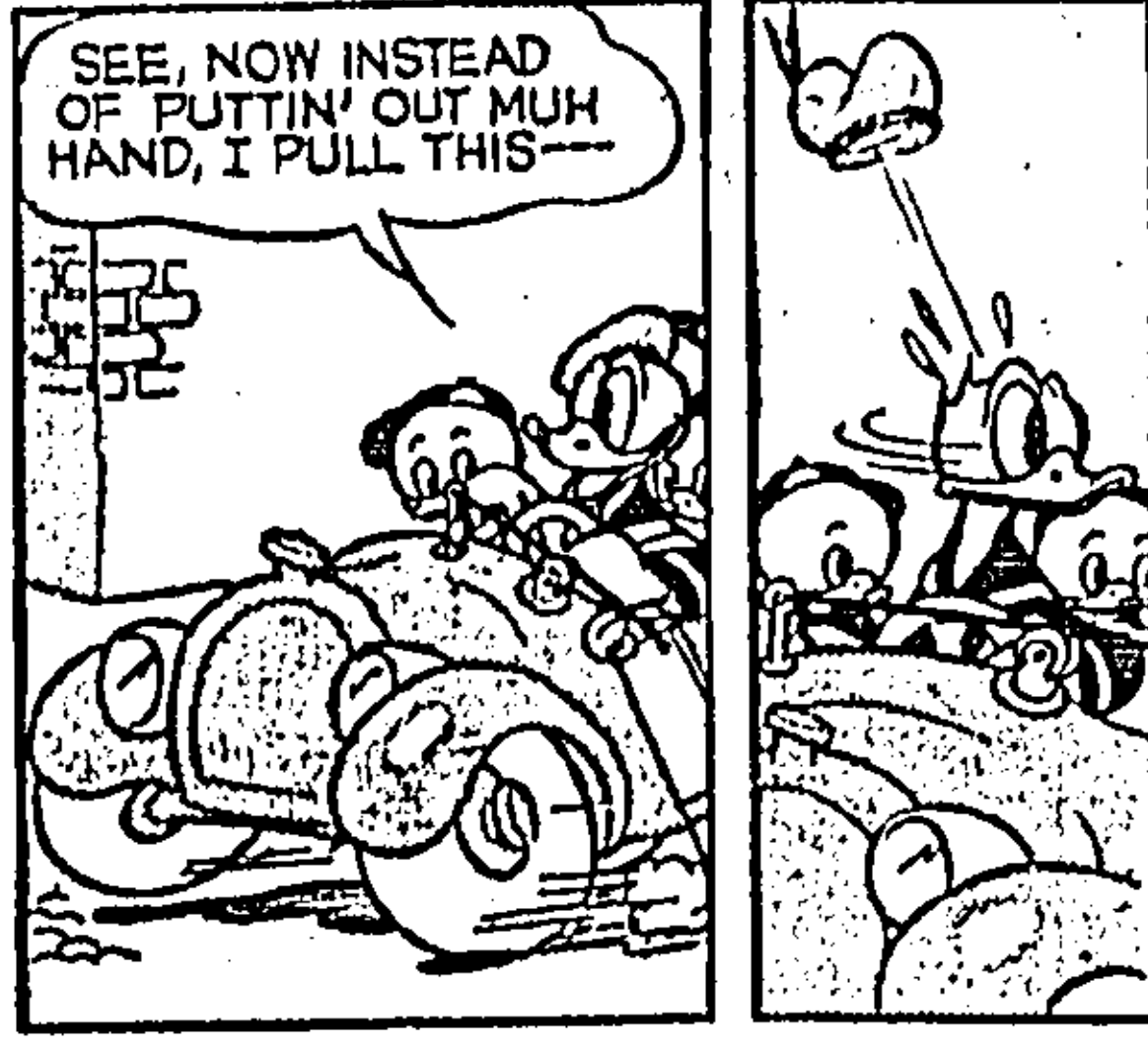
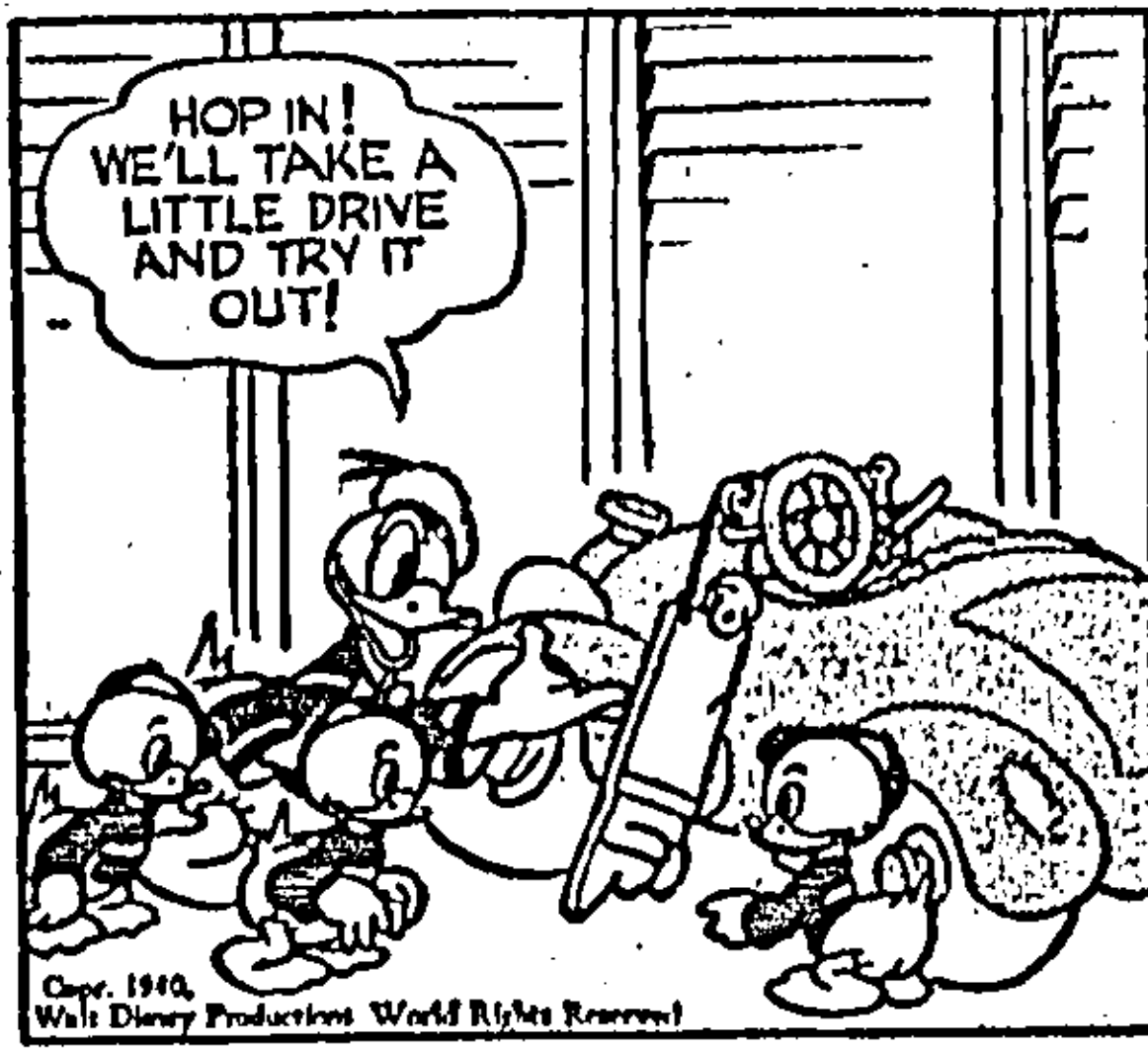
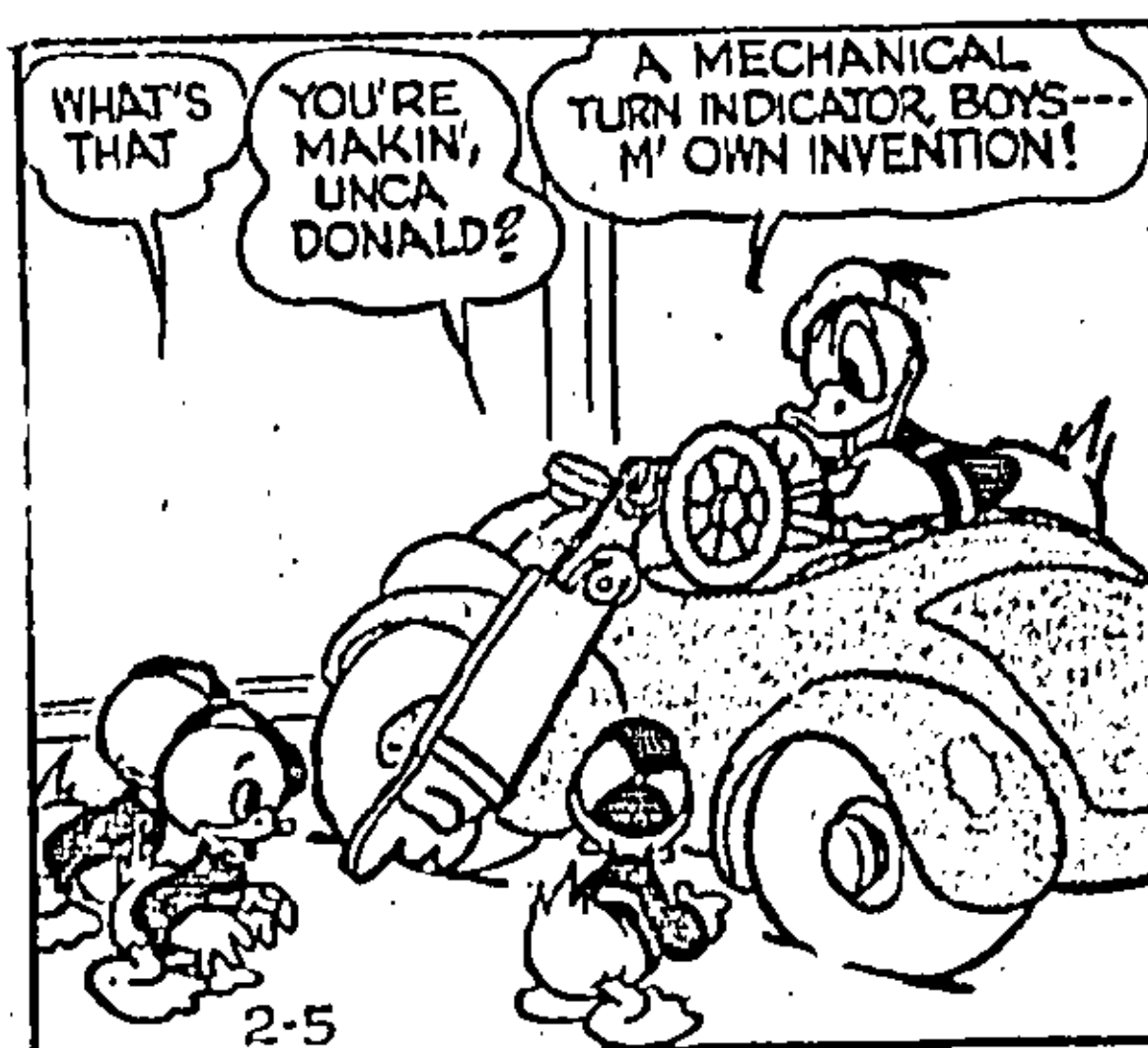
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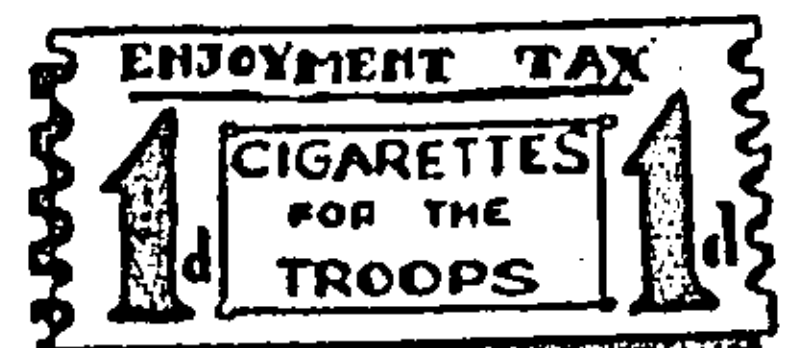
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£400,000 British Film Programme Starts

CINEMA-GOERS
PAY AN—



PATRONS of the State cinema, Sydneyham, S.E., are paying a voluntary "enjoyment tax" of one penny every time they go to the pictures.
The proceeds—averaging £25 a week—are being used to send cigarettes and comforts to the troops in France.
For every shilling raised through the "enjoyment tax," the management of the cinema contributes a penny.
"We are sending about 100 cigarettes a week to every soldier whose name is handed in," said the manager.

FAMOUS SOLDIER FALLS 50 FEET TO HIS DEATH

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—Lieut. General Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston, aged 76, was killed instantaneously when he fell to-day from a 50-foot turret at his house at West Kilbride.

He was in the habit of climbing this turret for exercise and to see the Firth of Clyde.
Son of Lt. Col. Gould Hunter-Weston, he was the 26th Laird of Hunterston. Educated at Wellington College, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the Staff College, he entered the army (R. E.) in 1884. He was promoted Captain in 1892, Lt. Major in 1895, Lt. Colonel in 1900, Lt. Colonel in 1908, Colonel General Staff in 1910, Brig. General in 1914, Major-General for distinguished service in the field in 1914, temp. Lt. General in 1915 and Lieut. General in 1919.

Brilliant Career
He served in the Miranzi Expedition in 1891, Waziristan in 1894 (commanding Bengal Sappers and Miners on Sir W. Lockhart's staff), Dongola Expeditionary Force in 1898 as Special Officer on Kitchener's staff, and through the Boer War. He was present at the operations round Colenso, the actions at Delkley's Drift and Klip Drift, Relief of Kimberley, and other famous actions.

He passed through the Boer Army and cut the railway north of Bloemfontein (capturing much rolling stock and preventing a Boer reinforcement). He was also in command of five other cavalry raids during the advance to Pretoria.
He was mentioned in despatches, given a medal with seven clasps, awarded the D.S.O. and made Knight Lieut. Colonel.

Great War Record
During the European War, he commanded the 11th Infantry Brigade of the 4th Division in France and Flanders from August 1914. He commanded the 28th Division at the landing at Cape Helles, Dardanelles, on April 25, 1915, for his success at which he was promoted temporary Lieut. General in May of the same year to command 8th Army Corps at Dardanelles, and subsequently in France till the conclusion of hostilities. Mentioned in despatches ten times, he was created a K.C.B. in 1915, received the British and Victory medals and clasp, and was awarded the Belgian and French Croix de Guerre. He was M.P. (U.) for North Ayrshire and then for Buteshire and N. Ayrshire, 1916-35.

H.K. MEMORIAL SERVICE

A memorial service for the late Dr. Tsai Yuan-pai, President of the Academia Sinica who died here on March 5, will be held at the University of Hongkong on March 24 simultaneously with services in other parts of China.
The committee for the service will include Gen. Hsu Chung-chih, Gen. Wu Te-chen, Sir Robert Kolowall, Mr. Yeh Kung-chao, Mr. Sung Hsi-chang, Mr. Chang I-ling, Mr. Wang Yun-wu and Prof. Hsu Tt-shan.

Four Big Pictures Will Be Made This Summer

By A FILM CORRESPONDENT

A BRITISH film-making programme which may cost between £400,000 and £500,000 was announced recently by David Rose, managing director of Paramount in this country, who has returned recently from America.

Four important films are to be produced this summer for world-distribution, and Mr. Rose says his company will not stint money in pursuit of the best possible results.

One rather disconcerting feature in Paramount's new plans is that Charles Laughton, much publicised some time ago as the prospective wonderful butler, will not now be in the screen version of Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton."

Instead, Cary Grant, who wants very much to play the part, will have it if his other commitments allow. Madeleine Carroll will probably be in this.
It is hoped to bring Laurence Olivier back from America to be the Laurence of an adventure romance based on the story of the Knights of the Round Table. In that case Vivien Leigh is likely to play Guinevere.

A New Mr. Deeds
In a third picture, called "What Ho!" which is about a young American of British ancestry (a kind of Mr. Deeds, explains Mr. Rose), Bob Hope, the British-born Hollywood star, is mentioned for the central part.
A fourth picture around the career of Barney Barnato may have Anton Walbrook as Barney—which suggests either the glamourising of him or the unglamourising of the good-looking Mr. Walbrook.
Mr. Rose is being followed to England by his wife and baby. His is the first baby to be given a permit to travel here from America in wartime.

Raid Effects Compared R.A.F. Exploits More Important

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—The recent activities of the R.A.F. compare very favourably with those of the "German" equivalent, says the "Manchester Guardian."

With regard to the death of a civilian, and the slight damage done to a workshop in Saturday's raid on Scapa Flow, the paper says that the German claims are as fantastic as usual.

The Germans have not yet found it possible to launch any air action comparable to the R.A.F. attacks on Wilhelmshaven and Brunsbuttel, when several direct hits were made on a pocket battleship from a height of several hundred feet.
After mentioning other R.A.F. attacks on Borkum (mine-laying and sea-plane bases), Heligoland (on a concentration of warships when a hit on a cruiser was made), the "Manchester Guardian" says that the Nazi raid on Scapa Flow chiefly consisted of dropping bombs on open moorland, and with the exception of seven Naval casualties, with very little other result.

GIVE ME THE CHILDREN!

Hitler Starts To "Educate" Polish Kiddies

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. R. A. Butler was asked for information regarding the number of Polish children who were removed from various parts of Poland under German control.
Mr. Butler replied that exact figures were difficult to secure in the present circumstances.
The children were, however, being included among the Polish population which are being systematically deported from their homes by the German Government.
It is clear, he said, that this process was being carried out with brutality which we could associate with German activity in Poland.

FINLAND'S ARMY OF WOUNDED

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" COPENHAGEN, Mar. 18 (UP).—The "Telegraph" reports that 40,000 wounded soldiers are still in hospitals in various parts of Finland.

Allies And U.S. Planes Negotiations Still Proceeding

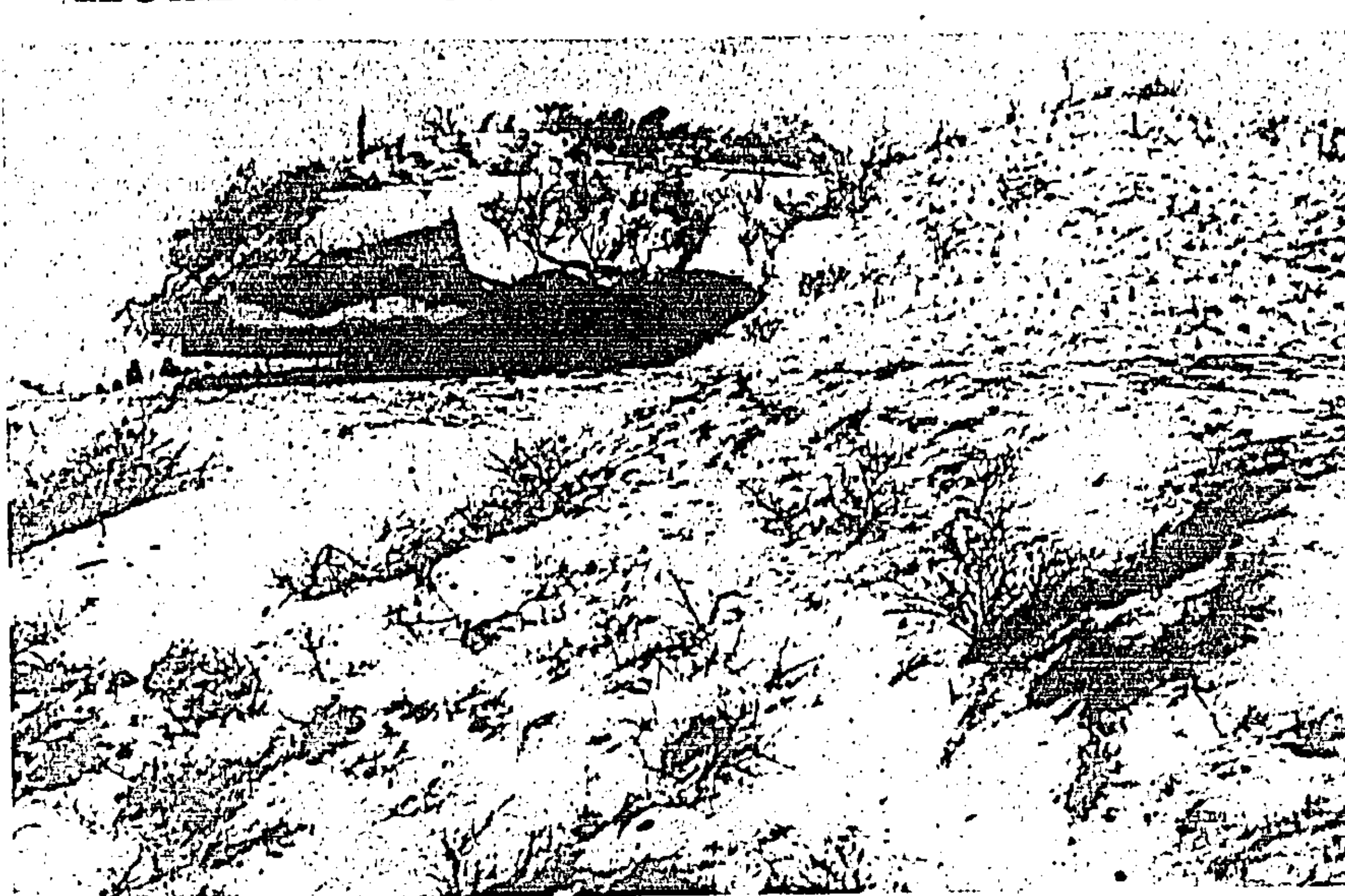
WASHINGTON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—Mr. Henry Morgenthau, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, denied reports that negotiations between the Anglo-French Purchasing Board and American aeroplane manufacturers had been suspended.
He declared that negotiations were still proceeding as far as he knew and that they would not be affected by the forthcoming Congressional enquiry into foreign purchases of aircraft.
The reports are also discounted by the British Purchasing Commission.
Nevertheless some observers feel that the forthcoming investigation and the reported uncertainty over the exact types the Allies will be able to buy in the contracts may affect the speed in which the Allies can secure the planes.

RECONCILIATION IN RUMANIA

Comment By The "Times"

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—The reconciliation between the Rumanian Government and the members of the Iron Guard was the subject of comment in the "Times" to-day.
The news seems to have been received in Germany as an indication of an approaching change in the Rumanian foreign policy. This is not justified by the facts, says the "Times."
Although the Iron Guard before the war was certainly in close touch with the Nazis, there was indication that clemency now extended was nothing more than an internal appeasement, and members were only pardoned as individuals, and there may be nothing more to it than the ending of a feud, strengthening national unity.

HOLLAND GUARDS HER FRONTIERS



If Holland wants to maintain her neutrality she must keep a strong guard on her many frontiers in order to forestall any Blitzkrieg.
Her fortifications, which, together with the well-known water defences, protect the country, are manned day and night.
Photo shows a cleverly camouflaged and hidden command post in the dunes. Note the soldier on top.—Domei.

Clark Gable Has Pay Raised To £1,000 A Week By Studio

By PAUL HOLT

LUCKIEST MAN in the world is Clark Gable, film star.

In California, where the sun is shining, his boss, Louis Burt Mayer, sent for him and told him that he was tearing up his old contract, worth £800 a week, and giving him a new one at £1,000 A WEEK FOR THE NEXT SEVEN YEARS.

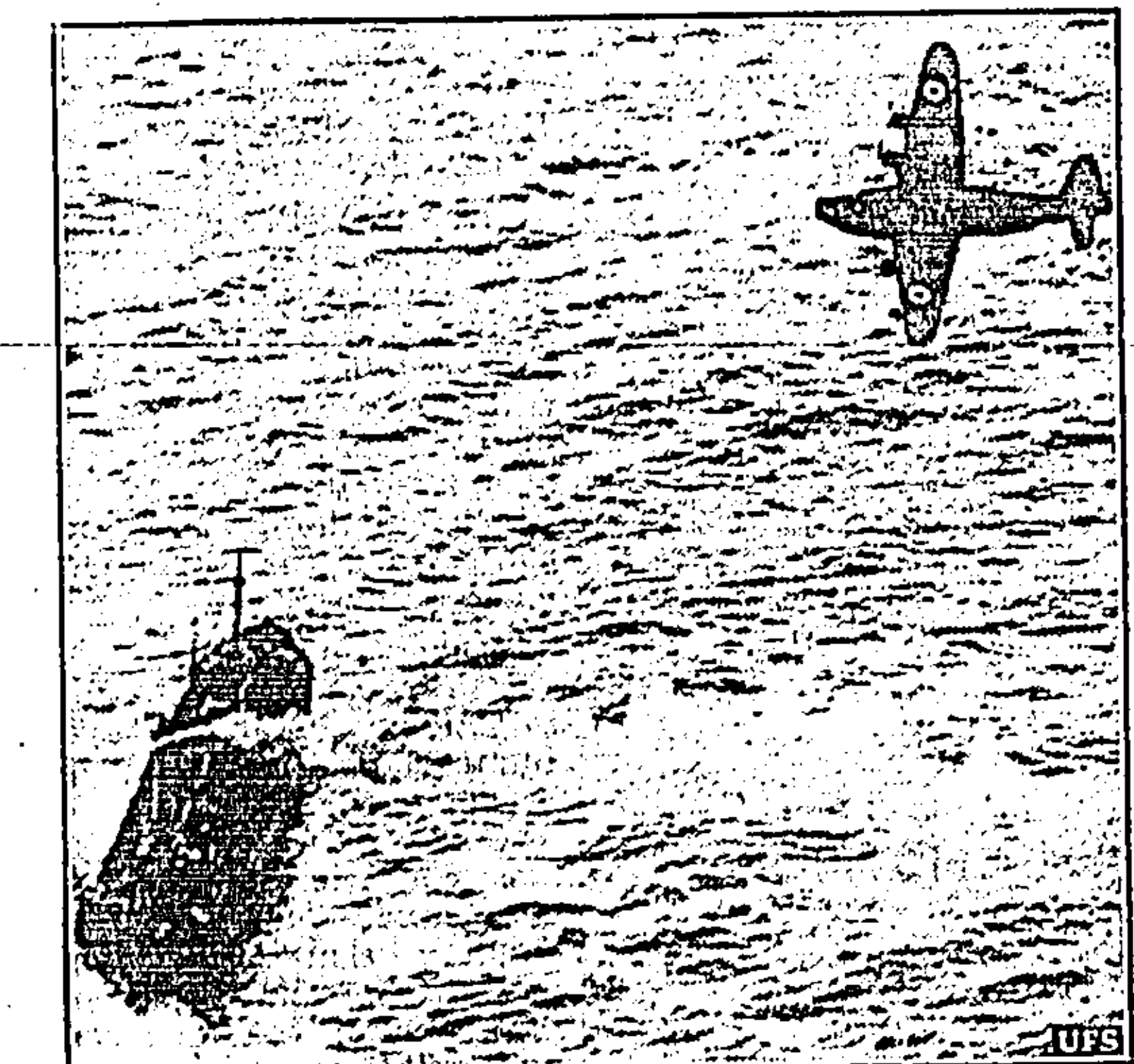
That means £204,000 in Mr. Gable's bank.
He gets this reward for consistent service with a twisted smile and a sense of humour, coupled with knowledge of how to be masculine in all circumstances on the screen.

His salary goes up while the salary of every other film star in Hollywood goes down.
The big money-earners of the screen for the past two years have been the free-lances. Claudette Colbert earned £75,000 last year, Fredric March, Ronald Colman, Charles Boyer have earned £60,000 a year and more, going to the highest bidder. They have made Mr. Gable and the other big contract stars look like penny-a-liners.

But the day war broke out the salaries of the big free-lances were cut in half. Where they earned £30,000 for one film, their price is now £10,000 at the outside.
It is Mr. Gable's turn to smile.

CAN YOU PROVE YOU'RE MY BROTHER?

—and the soldier did
WHEN Mrs. Flay, of London, road, Calne, Wilts, opened her door the smiling soldier on the doorstep said: "Hello, sis."
Mrs. Flay, suspicious of a hoax, said nothing. "Don't you know me?" said the soldier. "I'm your brother Harry. Harry Trowbridge. I joined up in Canada and here I am."
Still Mrs. Flay did not believe him. Her brother Harry had gone to Canada in 1923, but she had not seen him since.
"Can you prove you are Harry?" she asked—and not until the soldier had produced his pay card was he allowed into the house.



A four-engined British flying boat of the Royal Air Force circles over the freighter below, giving protection against enemy planes or subs. Convoys of the Coastal Command have flown more than 5,000,000 miles since the war began.

Doctor and Nurses To Pay £500 To Father Of Poisoned Boy

DAMAGES totalling £500, of which a doctor is to pay £450 and a hospital sister and a nurse £25 each, were awarded at Leicester Assizes to the father of a 13-year-old boy who died in Leicester General Hospital after being given insecticide.

Costs were awarded in the same proportion.
The insecticide, it had been stated, was in a tin which had been labelled "Liquorice Powder."
"Labelling of the tin as liquorice powder, and putting it in the medicine cupboard, was a dangerous thing," said Mr. Justice Oliver.
Like Loaded Bomb
"It was like a loaded bomb, which some day would go off and injure someone."
The action was brought by William Hibbitt, the father, who claimed damages from Leicester Corporation, Dr. A. W. Abramson, resident medical officer at the hospital, Sister Jessie Lewis, and Nurse Ellen Mary Bradfield, managers of the hospital staff.
Mr. Justice Oliver, earlier in the hearing, found there was no case against Leicester Corporation.
Mr. Justice Oliver said that the sister and the nurse had been most unloyal to each other. There had been negligence on their part.
The judge said he had reached the conclusion that Dr. Abramson fell short of the standard of care required of him.
"I hope it will not affect his position," he added.

BLACK-OUT OFFENCES

Chinese Motorists In Trouble

A number of Chinese car and lorry owners were summoned before Mr. Sheldon at Central Magistracy this morning for breach of the Black-out Regulations on March 5 by failing to have their parking lights or headlights properly obscured.
Mr. F. Zimmerman appeared for Mrs. S. M. Ho, and pleaded guilty to the offence. He said the offence was due to carelessness on his client's part, and was not a deliberate act. The side lights of the car were shaded, and he asked for a nominal penalty to be imposed.
Traffic Inspector Clarke said the parking lights were not covered in any way, and the headlights were covered with some blueish colour paper instead of cloth. The lights were far too bright.
Request Refused
At this stage, Inspector Saunders said the Director of Air Raid Precautions, Wing Comdr. Steele-Perkins, would like to address the Court on the question of penalty, and the seriousness of the offence. This was refused by Mr. Sheldon, who said he could see no reason for granting the request on a point of law, as Inspector Clarke was present as complainant, and defendant was also represented.
After pointing out that he was not prepared to impose a nominal fine for this type of offence, defendant was fined £25.
Five other lorry owners were fined £25 each, and three car owners £50 each. The driver of a United Delivery lorry was fined \$10. He was carrying soldiers in the lorry during the blackout, and lifted up the blue covers fitted to the headlights as he could not see the way.

ASSASSINATION SEQUEL

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—Lord Zetland, making his first appearance in the House of Lords this afternoon after the Caxton Hall shooting affair, said that it had been brought to his notice that apprehensions had arisen in various quarters lest his tragedy be permitted to affect the judgment of His Majesty's Government upon affairs in India.
He was indeed sorry that any such apprehensions should have arisen, but since they had found expression, he was glad of the early opportunity of stating in public what he had already said more than once in private that the act of an isolated fanatic could not conceivably have the smallest influence upon the judgment of His Majesty's Government, one way or the other, upon affairs in India. (Cheers.)

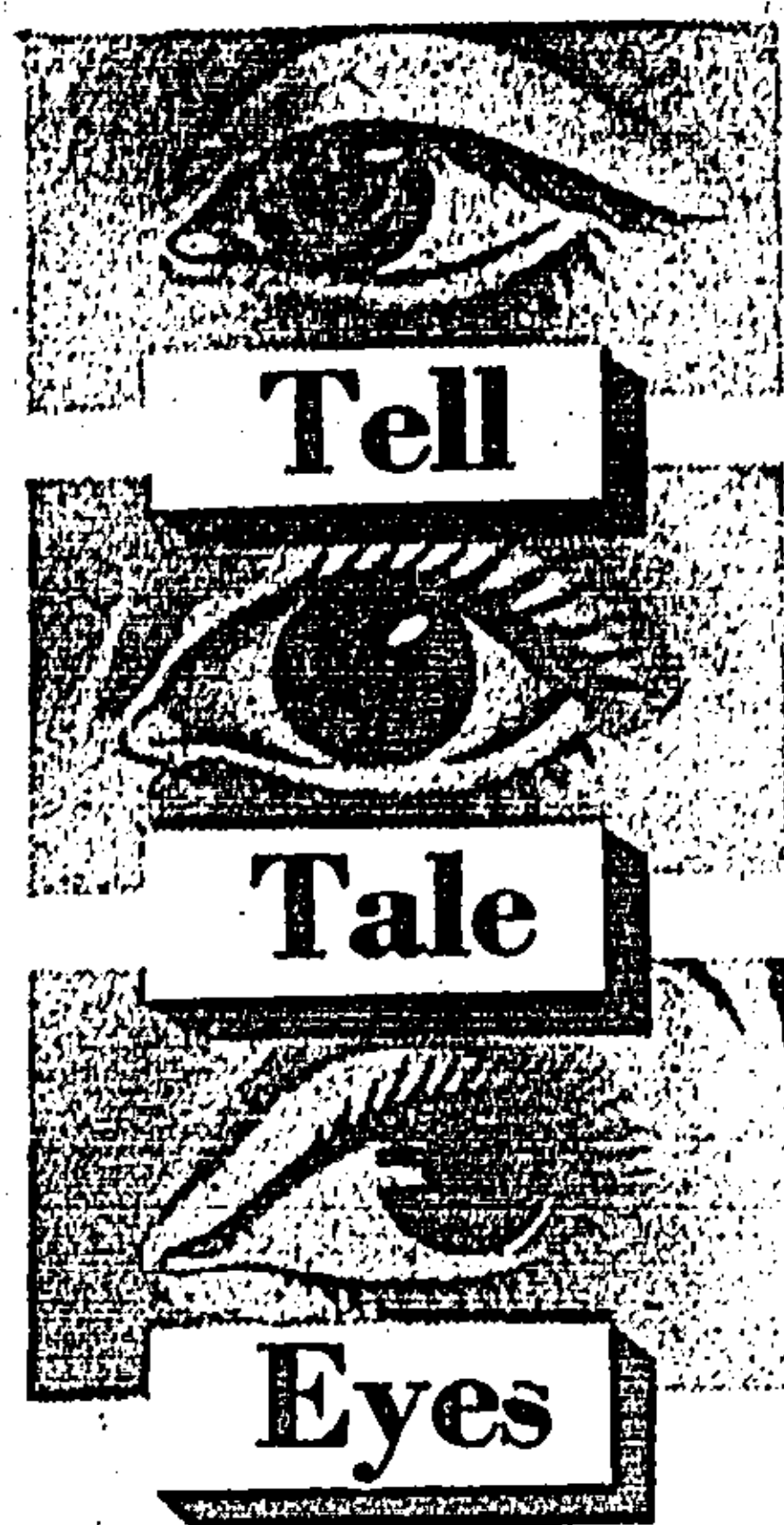
NO COOLIES FOR WESTERN FRONT

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. R. A. Butler, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated that there was no truth in the reports circulated in North China that Chinese coolies were being secretly recruited in northern China and taken to France to dig trenches on the Western Front.
Asked what steps had been taken to counteract this "Japanese propaganda," Mr. Butler replied that the attention of the Japanese authorities in North China was already drawn to the untruthfulness of the reports.

ANGLO-SPANISH TRADE PACT

MADRID, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—An Anglo-Spanish trade agreement has been signed.
According to a statement issued by the Spanish Foreign Office, the agreement, which comes into force immediately, will allow Spain to acquire raw materials in determined quantities not only in the United Kingdom but the whole sterling area. Spain has also signed a trade agreement with Switzerland.

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Midsummer Night's Dream-Scherzo (Mendelssohn)
DB-3036 On the Road to Mandalay (Kipling-Speaks) Lawrence Tibbett.
Goin' Home (Fischer)
DB-3011 Prelude in C. Sharp (Rachmaninoff). Arthur Rubinstein.
Menuetto and Trio (Schubert)
DA-1695 William Tell—Overture (Rossini) Toscanini and N.B.C. Orchestra.
DA-1695 William Tell—Conclusion
DA-1676 Deep River Marion Anderson.
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The Hongkong Telegraph

Tuesday, March 19, 1940.

Wyndham St., Hongkong
Telephone: 26015

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"Heil Hunger!"

UNTIRING propaganda has led the world to believe that the Nazi regime is producing a nation of splendid physique. Science tells another story, and science does not lie.

Dr. Martin Gumpert, formerly head of Berlin Dispensary for Deformity Diseases, has been making a thorough examination of documents provided by Nazi authorities and by doctors and scientists of the Reich, and has written an article entitled "Heil Hunger," which is condensed in the *Reader's Digest*.

His researches led him to the conclusion that Germany is breaking down physically. What is said to the contrary is sheer propaganda. This national tragedy is the result of undernourishment, excessive labour, and rigorous over-training, to which childhood and youth are subjected in the insane effort to make a nation into a military machine.

The whole range of children's infectious diseases, says Dr. Gumpert, has increased sharply. Rickets, a vitamin-deficiency disease, fast disappearing in most countries, shows an appalling increase in Germany. These children belong to the Youth organisations, and the premature exertions of the long marches and military exercises undermine the growing organisms and contribute to the bone deformities which begin with rickets.

Medical reports of the Universities for the last four years indicate a marked physical deterioration, with an alarming increase in heart complaints. Young factory workers are in even worse condition. Women, once dedicated to the kitchen and the nursery, are now employed in factories in work far beyond their strength, with serious effects on their health.

Many more startling facts are revealed—increased alcoholism, suicides, and the death-rate among them.

We are so much accustomed to look with caution upon everything that pertains to Germany that even the statements of scientists are scrutinised closely. But there are good reasons for believing what Dr. Gumpert says of the general condition of the German people.

There is not to-day in Germany, he says, a definite state of hunger, as in the days of the World War blockade. But there is the much more treacherous state of continuous and chronic undernourishment. The Nazis have produced not health, but sickness.

WHY NOT FIGHT BACK?

"SIR," said Mr. Churchill, striking his chest, "the ordinary instincts of humanity require the rescue from the sea of drowning men or castaways, should they be observed by his Majesty's ships in the course of their duties."

Cheers from all sides; but no answer to my question "Whether, in view of the murdering of unarmed seamen by German airmen, he will consider ceasing to send out ships to pick up these German airmen when their planes are brought down in the sea."

Again and again we have sent out our ships and men to search the seas at considerable risk and expense for possible survivors from German planes which have been shot down.

If their bodies are found we read of official funerals and wreaths inscribed "To a gallant enemy." At the same time we hear of the spraying with bullets, officially described as murder, of our unarmed seamen by those same "gallant enemies."

At the same time Goering, with whom we are at war, praises our "gallant airmen," and I suppose Mr. Churchill purrs with satisfaction. What humbug!

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI'S son was an airman in the Abyssinian war, and described in print with great gusto the fun of spraying Abyssinians—how they scattered, how they threw themselves on their faces, only making them a better target.

It was then only Abyssinians, but it made us feel pretty sick. Now it is Englishmen—and the "rabbits" become "gallant enemies."

I want to know! In the Spanish war the Italian and German airmen shot at those who jumped with parachutes, killed them easily in the air; it was more important to kill the pilot than the machine.

Is this now "bad form"? Or is it our orders, too? Is there an understanding between British and German airmen that it shall not be done? Or is it another one-sided piece of decency?

We did not torpedo the Bremen because there was no certainty that the crew could be rescued; but the Seven Seas are full of British and neutral ships sunk with all on board. We "play the game." What a game it is that Mr. Churchill boasts of!

THERE was nothing like it in the last war. Listen to Mr. Churchill then: "We cannot recognise persons who are systematically employed in the sinking of merchant ships and fishing boats, often without warning, and regardless of the loss of life entailed, as on the same footing as honourable soldiers" (Hansard, April 27, 1915, p. 573), and he decided to imprison them specially, separate from "honourable prisoners of war," till they could be tried for their crimes.

Crimes! Why, the U-boats of 1915 were virtuous in comparison with the German airmen of to-day, amusing themselves with fishing-boats, lightships, and swamped boat-loads of escaping seamen.

Never mind! Goering says we are honourable enemies, and Goering is an honourable man. He won't be hard on us when he is the Reich Governor here. He will decorate our graves with wreaths, and the British Union of Nazis will shed tears as they kiss his hand.

In the Boer war the Boers pulled up rails and wrecked railway trains. If I remember right, we put a couple of Boer prisoners on the engine as a protection.

Of course, these were only Boers, not German gentlemen; otherwise we might put a German sailor from some scuttled ship in each fishing trawler or lightship. The crew would see that he did his share of work, and the spraying with bullets would be less fun.

There are now some 3,000 of these prisoners doing themselves well in our internment or prison camps. My information from the north is that they are behaving with insolence, confident already that their day will come.

WHEN I last asked the officer prisoners were costing us £2 per head per day to feed and house, without including the cost of barbed wire and troops to keep them in.

It would be cheaper to let them find their own way back to that other prison camp which is Germany. In the last war they were made to work on the land, or behind the lines reconstructing France. I know but

Why do we rescue Nazi airmen who have been shot down into the sea? Why not let them drown?

HERE IS A STRIKING CONTROVERSIAL VIEW

—by Colonel

J. C. WEDGWOOD

M.P., who won the D.S.O. in 1915

dare not say why that is not done brutality has he not already committed?

Officially, of course, the answer to all this is that Hitler would retaliate. He has turned the prisoners of our ally Poland into slaves, slaves for whom the medieval galleys would be a pleasant change. At sea he cannot

OUR PRESS AND GERMANY

My Correspondence With Dr. Dietrich

By LORD KEMSLEY

I HAVE been credited recently over the Hamburg wireless station and in an address to German editors at Wiesbaden by Dr. Dietrich, the official head of the German Press, with launching an attack against him on the British radio, and in the newspapers I control. He has charged me with, among other things, lack of fairness, with prevarication and mendacity.

This accusation, coming from such a source, I need not seriously concern myself with. It may, however, be advisable in the interests of both the German and the British peoples for me to review in chronological sequence the events connected with the proposed exchange of newspaper articles between the two countries, an idea for which Dr. Dietrich was originally responsible. On May 13 of last year Dr. Dietrich published in a number of the leading German newspapers a statement that he had offered to put the entire German Press at the disposal of an American writer if he could have in exchange the right of inserting in certain American newspapers an informative article about Germany from the German point of view. He revealed that his offer had been rejected, and he made capital of that fact.

Challenge Accepted

Six days afterwards, on May 19, I learned of this suggestion and took up Dr. Dietrich's challenge immediately, and on behalf of my important group of British newspapers notified my willingness to accept the offer in question on the same terms. Six days after that, on May 25, an answer came to me from Dr. Dietrich expressing misgivings as to whether the proposal would really serve the cause of peace, and asking for certain assurances, mainly of a character protective to German interests, and the deficiencies of the exchange to be made. I at once expressed in a letter to Dr. Dietrich my sincere hopes for a peaceful understanding between England and Germany, and informed him that the points he raised would be given full consideration and dealt with by me after the Whitstable vacation.

Six days afterwards, on May 31, I wrote once more to Dr. Dietrich agreeing unreservedly to all the points he had raised. I suggested that an official German representative should be appointed who would be empowered to discuss with me every detail of official procedure in connection with the exchange of the articles.

Visit To Germany

Fifty-three days later, on July 23, on the personal and urgent invitation of Dr. Dietrich, I went to Germany to discuss all the points with him, and on July 27 I arrived at Bayreuth, where I had an interview with him, with Herr Hitler, and important German officials. Dr. Dietrich, however, took up the attitude in response to my request for immediate action, that that particular moment was not the right one for the publication of the articles. A later date, he suggested, might show an improvement in the international atmosphere which would give greater hopes of a rapprochement between the two countries. Expressing the opinion that the sooner the articles were published the better, I left Dr. Dietrich with the expression of a hope from him that he would be able to send me the German article very soon.

Nothing further, however, was heard by me from him until Monday, August 6. I was at that time taking a few days' holiday at Deauville, and

it was there that I received on that date the letter—untranslated, in its original German text—which was intended as a draft for publication. It had been posted by Dr. Dietrich in Munich, according to the postmark on the envelope, on August 18. It had reached my address in London on August 20, and had then been forwarded to Deauville.

The Soviet Pact

But on August 21 there was announced from Berlin the fact that the Soviet-German Pact had been successfully negotiated; as the official record shows, it was signed on August 23 by Ribbentrop and Molotov. As this document established and finally decided a complete reorientation of Germany's traditional anti-Communist policy, and alliance between Germany and Russia against the Allies, it made any hope of agreement by discussion very improbable. This was my view at the time, and I was supported in that view by some of the highest political authorities in this country.

Notwithstanding this trembling and threatening nature of the international situation, on the afternoon of August 22 Dr. Hesse, the German Press Attaché in London, at the request of Dr. Dietrich in Germany, called upon me at my house in London to inquire if the article had been safely received. He gave me a personal message from Dr. Dietrich to say that the article representing Germany's case should be published in Britain before the one stating the British case had been sent to and published by the German papers. This ingenious suggestion was, needless to say, not acceptable to me.

I could only remind Dr. Hesse that it had always been understood that there should be simultaneous publication of the views of both sides in both countries, that it would be manifestly unfair to the German people to deny them the right of reading the British statement at the same time as the British public was given the opportunity of reading the German case. Nevertheless, on August 23 I acknowledged to Dr. Dietrich receipt of his letter and article and informed him I was arranging for the translation of the article.

Infamous Bargain

I will not express any opinion upon the German article, but content myself with pointing out that the essential condition of publishing it was the right to publish corresponding article in the German papers, that this particular German article awaited a mutually agreed translation, and that although an English article had been prepared, that also awaited an agreed translation; and it was quite clear in my mind that before these two translations could be agreed the crisis between the two countries would be precipitated beyond repair. At that moment the international situation was at such a tension that any idea of reciprocal newspaper exchange was beyond consideration.

I reiterate my assurance to the German people that in conducting these negotiations I was throughout perfectly sincere in my desire for peace. It must be obvious that I made every effort and took every reasonable step to bring about this very desirable mutual exchange of views, but if I had been made aware during the course of my correspondence with Dr. Dietrich and my visit to Germany of the nature of the infamous bargain that must have been made in the course of making that very time between Hitler and Stalin for the division of Poland, and the sacri-

do worse things than he has done—uncharted mines are everywhere, no law of the sea or international law has not been broken.

There is no British money left in Germany for him to confiscate. Our prisoners in his hands cannot much exceed 100. In the last war retaliation was a very real threat. It forced Mr. Churchill to restore the criminal U-boat men.

BUT now, for all these crimes is it not our turn to retaliate?

We might sow mines, as they sow mines in the Baltic, and along that Norwegian coast, the highway for their iron ore supplies.

We might employ German prisoners at sea. We might employ them making roads in France, or, better still, in Sierra Leone or St. Helena.

They want colonies; let them see the colonies and develop them. There is that road into the fine back blocks of British Guiana (through a force!) which was suggested to the Jews.

None of these things need be more than a threat, if it would stop indiscriminate mining and torpedoing, and save some of those miserable Polish slaves.

There is no other way, save to remove Hitlerism.

face of Finland and the Baltic to Russia, nothing would I have induced me to make offer I did.

It is worth noting that only thirteen days after Dr. Dietrich had posted from Munich his article which he headed "The Price of Peace," Germany had invaded Poland and she continued on her orgy of plunder and slaughter, proving incontrovertibly that the offer from Dr. Dietrich was a mere trap, and how right was my decision to terminate the negotiations.

Letter To Dr. Dietrich

To conclude the matter, I give the text of a letter sent by me to Dr. Dietrich on August 1 and the translation of his reply on August 17. If I needed anything to establish the bona fides of my intentions in connection with this correspondence and my visit to Germany, these two letters I think provide it to the full. Chandos House, London, W.1. August 1, 1939.

Dear Doctor Dietrich, I have been thinking over the conversation that I was privileged to have with the Fuehrer at Bayreuth on July 27. You will remember that in that conversation, as well as in my talks with you, Herr Rosenberg, Baron Welzacker, and others I laid emphasis upon the wholehearted support which is being given in this country to the Prime Minister's policy. Everybody here recognises that, while on the one hand our Government look forward wholeheartedly to the time when confidence has been sufficiently restored to make it possible to begin the constructive work of building peace, they have had no alternative, on the other hand, but to take the steps that have been taken to consolidate the strength of the country. Those steps—which resulted from a conviction that they must resist further attempts to impose by force unilateral changes—have received the complete support of every section of public opinion.

I am not sure how far I succeeded in conveying to the Fuehrer that British opinion, although it would like to arrive at an understanding with Germany, has had its confidence so shaken that discussions with that object in view do not seem to be feasible in present circumstances. I realise that the Fuehrer (and you, too) don't consider that there is any justification for this attitude of our people. I don't want to argue that now, but it is very important, and indeed essential, that the facts should be known by the Fuehrer and there is no question whatever as to the fact that confidence here does not at the moment exist. Nevertheless, if opinion here could be convinced that confidence could be re-established, i.e., if the fundamental basis of the Declaration which the Fuehrer and Mr. Chamberlain signed the day after the Munich Conference could be accepted afresh by both sides, there would be much better hope of useful discussion.

You will remember that towards the close of the conversation at Bayreuth, in reply to my inquiry as to whether he had any proposals to make for a better understanding, Herr Hitler suggested that each country should put its requirements on paper and that this might lead to a discussion. It seems to me that we have here a suggestion that ought to be followed up, and I should like to pursue it. In order to make progress, do you think it would be possible for you, in confidence, to obtain the Fuehrer's PLEASE Turn To Page 9.

THREE-POWER TOTALITARIAN ALLIANCE (WITHOUT JAPAN) LOOMING?

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, MAR. 18 (UP).—WELL-INFORMED QUARTERS HERE ARE EXPECTING SOME ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING A RAPPROCHEMENT BETWEEN THE SOVIET AND ITALY.

They are maintaining the closest silence with regard to the Brenner meeting but it is widely believed that the construction of a Rome-Berlin-Moscow bloc figured prominently in the talks between the Dictators.

Such a bloc is calculated to eliminate the dominating Anglo-French influence in the Balkans and the Near East.

The German Foreign Office has stressed that Soviet Russia belongs among the great Powers and has a right to participate in the "coming New Order in Europe."

This obviously means that Russia is entitled to participate beyond the ground already won in Poland, the Baltic States and Finland.

PEACE PROSPECTS FADE

Well-informed quarters here continue to believe that peace prospects—perhaps in connection with the Welles mission—have not played a great role in the meeting between the dictators at Brenner.

On the contrary it is indicated here that closer collaboration between the Axis partners with respect to Germany's conduct of the war will be announced. Such collaboration may not necessarily be military but political and economic.

The German press and official German circles continue to point to the Scapa Flow raid as the first taste of what England may expect if the war is allowed to move into an outright military phase.

From the Reich Chancellery downwards there emanates an atmosphere of undiminished confidence in the "certainty" of a German military triumph.

GERMAN PROPOSALS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ROME, Mar. 18 (UP).—While Hitler and Mussolini are perhaps deciding whether to persuade President Roosevelt to play a major role in a new peace movement, His Holiness the Pope, in a 50-minute audience with Mr. Sumner Welles to-day, passed on the peace proposals which the German Foreign Minister gave the Pope a week ago.

According to informed quarters near the Papal household the proposals included an independent but smaller Poland and Czechoslovakia and provided for Germany's right to economic necessities and to be recognised in central and southeast Europe. Later Mr. Welles received a return courtesy call from the Papal Secretary of State pending Mussolini's return from Brenner.

A spokesman for Mr. Welles said he has no intention of seeing Mussolini again.

Dictators' Common Front

BERLIN, Mar. 18 (Reuters).—While noting that no details of the Brenner conversation have been obtainable here, a German news agency states: "It is more pointed out that the discussion showed the firmness of the common basis of German and Italian co-operation."

"The hope of the Western powers that Germany and Italy would be separated forever from their common basis must be considered as foolish in view of this fact."

The agency adds, "It may be emphasised that at to-day's conversation all the foremost problems of the day were discussed in a spirit of frankness which is a matter of course."

"With regard to certain rumours that are being systematically circulated by Britain and France it is pointed out in Berlin that London and Paris still do not wish to understand that Hitler's speech given at the Reichstag on October last year defined the principles of Germany's attitude in the present conflict."

"This the last word of the Fuehrer, was brutally rejected by plutocratic spokesmen of the enemy who, at the same time, set up criminal war aims. "Since that time the situation between the Western powers and the Reich have become completely clear."

Stock Markets Affected

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

NEW YORK, Mar. 18 (UP).—Selling on peace fears is seen as proof that war orders are all that sustained the market during the recession which has been in progress since the year began.

Believers in this thesis are numerous enough to cause trouble for the list.

The war babies are easy to discern—steels, rails, coppers, aircrafts, shipping and packing issues while the peace stocks are amusements, mercantiles, Canadian mining and business machine issues.

Meanwhile General Motors has announced an increase in their assets to \$1,706,040,000 as compared with \$1,599,012,000 last year.

London Reactions

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuters).—On the Stock Exchange to-day, business was restricted by uncertainty concerning the diplomatic moves in Europe and the surprise announcement fixing new minimum prices for gilt-edged securities.

Prices in most sections eased but offerings were only moderate. Indian gold-mining shares were depressed on unconfirmed reports of

LIBERTY BELL

Appeal From Scotland

To The Editor, "The Hongkong Telegraph"

Sir,—The Council of the Scottish Branch of the British Red Cross Society would esteem it a great favour if you would allow them to draw the attention of your readers of Scottish origin and with Scottish interests, to the Scottish Red Cross War Fund.

The main object of the British Red Cross Society, of which the King is Patron and the Queen, President, is to aid the sick and wounded in war, and it is nationally and internationally recognised as the Empire's premier organisation existing for that object.

Scottish Red Cross work parties are busily engaged preparing dressings and comforts of all kinds, and many thousands of comforts and supplies have been sent overseas, including Finland. A Hospital Library Scheme has been organised and collections of books have been forwarded to Medical Units of the British Expeditionary Force in France and to Military Hospitals in Great Britain. Arrangements are in hand for the establishment of Convalescent Hospitals and for the provision of food and clothing to prisoners of war.

The Navy, Army, and Air Force Services and the general nursing arrangements of the Country are being greatly assisted by the Scottish Red Cross Nursing Service—V.A.D.'s and Red Cross Detachments. Up to 31st December last over 6000 Scottish Red Cross members enrolled in the Civil Nursing Reserve. The Scottish Branch's first convoy of 26 Motor Ambulances and 15 Trailers is now in operation.

During the war of 1914-18 the Scottish Red Cross raised over £2,000,000 and Scots abroad contributed handsomely. Notable features of Scotland's effort were the Hospital Ship "St. Margaret of Scotland", two Hospitals in France, the Elsie Inglis Hospital in Serbia, two First Line Hospitals and 100 Auxiliary Hospitals in Scotland, and 11,000,000 garments, surgical stores and dressings.

As the present war proceeds, the calls on the Scottish Red Cross, which are already heavy, will require the generous support of Scots everywhere. The Council would ask them to be good enough to send contributions to the Treasurers, Mitchell & Smith, C.A., 163 West George Street, Glasgow, Scotland.

KINNAIRD, T. C. MUNIE, Chairman of Council, Secretary, Scottish Branch British Red Cross Society.

Roadshow Prices

Sir,—Nobody would mind very much paying a little more, I mean just a little more, to see a good film. But what is actually meant by "at slight increase in prices"? If you go to-day to see "The Rains Came", you will find out: it means only 50% Roadshow Price.

ROME, Mar. 18 (Reuters).—Mr. Eivind Svinhufvud, the Finnish ex-premier, was received in audience by His Holiness the Pope this morning.

Russia was only temporary. (2) If that did not convince the Italians very much the Nazis would then try to persuade Italy that the Russian influence in the Balkans could best be nullified by a guarantee to Rumania or any other move to indicate their joint opposition to Russian influence there.

Mussolini must therefore make up his mind whether Hitler is trying to double-cross him or Stalin.

Daladier—Il Duce Report

ROME, Mar. 18 (Reuters).—Among the unconfirmed conjectures circulating to-night is the suggestion that M. Daladier may meet Signor Mussolini at Genoa to-morrow or Wednesday.

Report Denied

PARIS, Mar. 18 (Reuters).—The suggestion that M. Daladier will meet Signor Mussolini to-morrow is authoritatively denied here. It is pointed out that M. Daladier is still in Paris to-night and is due to speak at the Chamber debate to-morrow.

Italo-German Unity

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, Mar. 18 (UP).—It is officially announced that the meeting between Hitler and Mussolini "strengthened the unshakable foundation on which collaboration between Germany and Italy rests."

71 YEARS OLD



THE PREMIER

HE HAS A BIRTHDAY

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuters).—Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, who celebrated his 71st birthday to-day, was received with general cheers in the House of Commons when he rose to answer a question put to him.

He was unable to reply for a considerable period. He seemed touched by the greetings and smiled to members in all parts of the House.

French Stop U.S. Ship

No Protest Likely

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, Mar. 18 (UP).—The State Department has revealed that an American freighter was halted on February 25 by a French cruiser.

The incident occurred in the Pan American Safety Zone off the north coast of Venezuela.

The French warship ascertained the identity of the freighter and the destination of her cargo, but made no effort to board the American ship.

No protest is indicated, however, that the Neutrality Committee at Rio de Janeiro is investigating the scuttling of the Nazi freighter Hannover inside the Safety Zone.

Far Eastern Mail Delays

Attempt To Speed Up Service Via Suez

LONDON, Mar. 18 (Reuters).—In the House of Commons to-day, Capt. C. Waterhouse, the Assistant P.M.G., replying to a question, said that the times of transmission of mail to Shanghai had varied within some-what wide limits.

In the most favourable conditions, it took about six weeks via North America, five weeks via Suez and four weeks via Siberia.

Homebound times were substantially similar.

He stated that it was hoped that a better service via Suez would shortly be available.

Asked if advantage had been taken of the fast service of Italian vessels from Trieste to Shanghai, Capt. Waterhouse said that the intermittent sailings of the Italian Line robbed it of the advantage of its speed for the conveyance of mails.

French Communists Rounded-Up

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

PARIS, Mar. 18 (UP).—Thirty-three Communists were arrested in Paris, Tours and Tijen to-day.

Two tons of literature, as well as some radio apparatus, were seized.

Wireless Equipment Seized

PARIS, Mar. 18 (Reuters).—Modern wireless equipment sufficient to work six transmitters and two tons of Communist literature were seized by the Police in a round-up of Communists.

In this round-up, 33 arrests were made.

Japanese Protest To Russia

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

TOKYO, Mar. 18 (Domei).—A further strong protest has been filed with Soviet Russia against the illegal firing on Japanese police by Soviet troops on the Sakhalin border.

Sakhalin is an island off northern Japan, half of which is owned by Japan and half by Russia.

ANTI-U.S. TIRADE

Wang's Henchman Is Indignant

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

SHANGHAI, Mar. 19 (UP).—A vituperative attack on America and American citizens was made by Tang Leang-llo, Vice Minister of Publicity in Wang Ching-wei's puppet government, during a press conference to-day.

"A calculated campaign of slander has been and is being carried out by a large section of the American Press, both in America and in China," he declared.

"In China, this campaign is being carried out with the most incredible connivance of the American authorities."

Diplomats Antagonistic

"It is directed against Wang Ching-wei and against the cause for peace which he represents."

"This antagonism is not shown in the Press alone. It also reveals itself in the extraordinary behaviour of American diplomats. "American envoys are in Europe dodging from capital to capital, canvassing empty against Wang Ching-wei, apparently for no other reason than that Wang is working for the interests of China and the Chinese people, and refuses to imitate the Chungking Government by subordinating those interests to the interests of America and other imperialistic countries."

Gandhi Defies Criticism

"I Will Go To Viceroy 50 Times If Necessary"

RAMGARH, Mar. 18 (Reuters).—"I shall go to the Viceroy 50 times if necessary," declared Mahatma Gandhi at to-day's meeting of the Subjects Committee of the Indian National Congress.

He made this declaration in reply to speakers who had criticised his "readiness to compromise with Britain" on India's future.

Ready To Fight In A Month

After offering to "start the fight" in a month if Congressmen would eradicate the "lack of discipline and atmosphere of violence," the Mahatma added: "I don't find anything to suggest that we are ready for the fight immediately."

Gandhi was speaking after the Committee, by an overwhelming majority, had adopted a resolution demanding complete independence for India and rejecting Dominion Status as the solution.

More Butter For Britons

War Rations Increased In England

LONDON, Mar. 18 (British Wireless).—Stocks in hand and in sight, which were low when the rationing of butter was first introduced, have steadily accumulated since, and with imports from Australia and New Zealand now reaching their peak, the doubling of ration as from next Monday is regarded by the Ministry of Food as amply justified.

The stocks of bacon available are also considered satisfactory, and supplies have been coming in extremely well during the last few months despite the doubling of ration within a fortnight of the introduction of the system.

Meat Rationing

Reports that stricter ration of commodities are already affected and that its extension to others are in prospect are authoritatively denied. The first week of meat rationing has passed satisfactorily and in the opinion of Food Ministry officials, retail butchers dealt with the situation extremely well.

The only difficulties encountered were the result of heavy pressure on shops due to concentrated buying at the week-end.

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THIS IS A FINE TIME TO BE SCARED!

YOU TRY AND FIND A BETTER TIME!

The RITZ BROTHERS THE GORILLA

Jeepers, what creep-ers! It's Hollywood's perfect fun-and-fright face to face with a beast so ugly that when snakes get drunk they see it!

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Approved by the Swiss Board of Film Censors

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NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

News from the Empire

SMUTS FACES NEW 'HERTZOG FRONT'



Cupid Cuts The Revenuo

CAPETOWN.

ROMANCE made a slashing cut in South Africa's revenue last year, it was revealed in a report by the Revenue Commissioners today.

Of the seven bachelors who last year paid tax on incomes of £20,000 upward, only one is still unmarried.

The report shows that the Union's marrying income is a little over £500 a year.

Sarawak EX-CROWN PRINCE IS ASTONISHED

ATHENS.

MR. ANTHONY BROOKE who was deprived by his uncle, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, White Rajah of Sarawak, of his title of Crown Prince, learned of his uncle's action when he arrived at Athens.

"I am astonished at the decision, which, for some reason, was taken during my absence from Sarawak," he said.

"I have always served the interests of the State to the best of my ability, and I am prepared to serve those interests again if it is decided that my services can be of any use."

"I do not wish to dispute the rajah's right to take this action, although I am surprised that he has suddenly seen fit to describe my five years' service in such brief and unflattering terms."

Sir Charles Brooke, in his proclamation depriving Mr. Brooke of his title, declared: "It appears to us that our nephew is not yet fitted to exercise the responsibilities of this high position."

Boers Hold Up War Law

CAPETOWN.

GENERAL SMUTS, facing for the first time a coalition of Opposition parties, was accused in South Africa's House of Assembly to-night of showing a Stalin-like "contempt of Democratic procedure."

Dr. Malan, leader of the Boer Republican group, now, by the party's pact, first lieutenant to General ("Peace-with-Germany") Hertzog, was attacking the Government's Indemnity Bill, which is designed to validate war-time emergency regulations already effective.

Moving an amendment to the Bill, Dr. Malan declared that "in view of the reprehensible neglect of the Government to call Parliament earlier, this House refuses to grant leave to introduce the Bill, and expresses disapproval of the actions of the Government and cover of the war; of a cold-blooded attack upon the freedom of the people; of a gross misuse of public institutions for party and political purposes; and of neglect to promote and protect the economic interests of the people."

The Prime Minister, he said, had unduly delayed seeking parliamentary sanction for emergency war expenditure.

General Smuts vied with Stalin in contempt of Democratic procedure, but Stalin at least openly opposed democracy, whereas General Smuts pretended to be its protector.

"Senate Ignored"

Parliament was composed of the House of Assembly and the Senate, yet now, after five months, General Smuts was going to seek authority from the Senate for a declaration of war.

No other Government—save Stalin's—had neglected to obtain the sanction of their people.

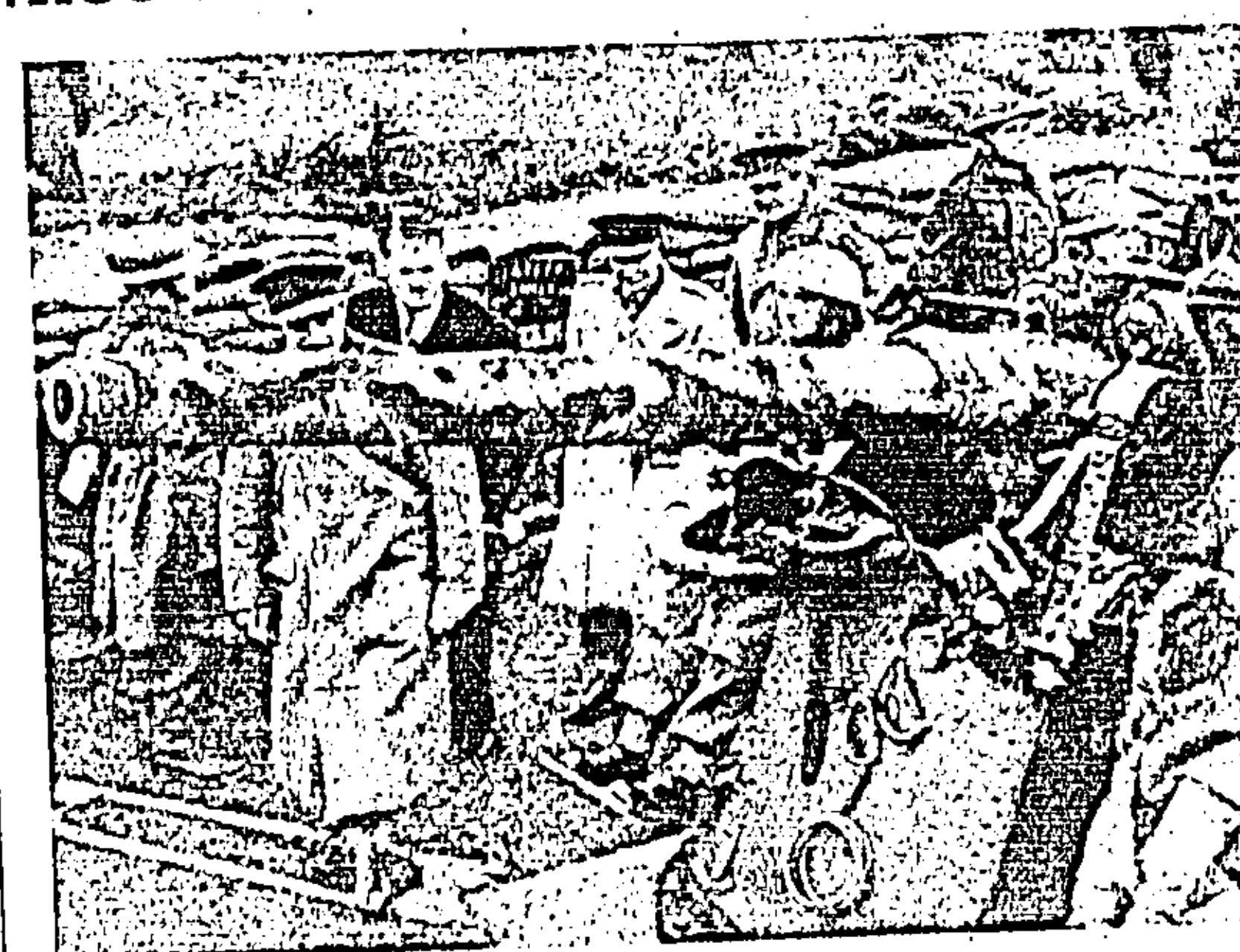
Mr. L. Blackwell, Government member for Kensington, Transvaal, asked whether Dr. Malan realised that on a solemn resolution, reaffirmed on Saturday with an increased majority by the House, South Africa, rightly or wrongly, was at war with Germany.

This was the only country where such attempts to make it difficult for the Government to prosecute the war were permitted.

In carrying out the war policy of the people of the Union, General Smuts and shown his political opponents forbearance which they would not have shown him.

The debate was adjourned.

AUSTRALIAN MINISTER IN FRANCE



Mr. J. V. Fairbairn inspects anti-aircraft gun emplacements during his tour of the British positions in France. Mr. Fairbairn has now returned to Australia.

NEWS FROM AMERICA

Radio Priest To Be Gagged By Mail Laws

NEW YORK.

THEY'VE got Little Hitler—Fritz Kuhn, of the German-American Bund—they've got Little Stalin—Earl Browder, leader of the U.S. Communist Party—and now they're after the hybrid produced by the mixture of both ideologies.

Father Charles Coughlin, once just a Roman Catholic priest, has been built up into a menace by radio companies anxious to provide a Sunday sop for their listeners.

They built him up until he had 4,000,000 listeners every week.

Now he has grown too big for them to throw down.

More temporal than spiritual in his doctrines, Coughlin is anti-Roosevelt, anti-Democracy, anti-Jewish and in the eyes of many—anti-Christian.

Afraid of making him a martyr, the Roman Catholic Church has not interfered with him.

Now the Department of Justice are after him, attacking him in the same way they attacked Al Capone, Kuhn and Browder. They are not taking action against him for being a member of the Christian Front organization—which is alleged to have been pledged to overthrow the present system of government in America.

They are taking action against him alleging that he made "unlawful use of the American mails" and filed a false statement with the United States Post Office. A full investigation is promised "in due course."

Radiator Coughlin replied to-day to this move: "Those who sit in the seats of the mighty are responsible. They want to rid the world of a 'troublesome priest.'"

Boomerang

There is little likelihood of Mr. Hepburn's joining with the Ontario Conservative Leader, Colonel George Drew, in supporting Dr. Munroe's proposal for a National Government.

It is reported that he has realized that his cause would be lost by a political boomerang, threatening to throw him from office by alienating the affections both of the Provincial and the Federal Liberal organizations.

One indication of the way the wind is blowing was seen in Ontario's recent riding constituency, where the Provincial Liberal Organization unanimously passed a resolution praising Mr. Mackenzie King's war effort.

Mr. Henry Nixon, Ontario's Provincial Secretary, who represents the riding, and who supported Mr. Hepburn's cause, is to be sent a copy of the association's resolution.

8,000,000 Stamps Sold

Eight million stamps were sold in less than eight hours during a three-day auction at Harmer's, Bond-street, was sixteen.

CANADA: CABINET WILL 'STAY ON JOB'

TORONTO.

CANADA'S Premier, Mr. Mackenzie King, said to-day that he and his Ministers will not allow electioneering duties to interfere with their prosecution of the war.

Even at the risk of losing their seats, he said, the members of the Cabinet would stay "on the job in Ottawa, relying on the Press to get their message across to the electors."

Dr. Manion, Opposition Conservative leader, is likely to make a coast-to-coast speaking tour.

In Ontario, where Mr. Mitchell Hepburn's Liberal Government, by their censure of the Mackenzie King war effort, did much to precipitate the election, the Cabinet are taking no active part in the Federal election, but Liberal members will be permitted by Mr. Hepburn to do as they wish.

WESTERN FRONT

BIG GUNS ROAR ON BOTH SIDES

BRUSSELS, Mar. 18 (Reuters).—According to a Luxembourg dispatch, sharp artillery fire was seen this morning on the Western Front.

The French shelled Hammelsberg and Schneberg while the Germans shelled Kirscherberg district.

NO HOPE FOR LOST MINERS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH". NEFFS, Ohio, Mar. 18 (UP).—All hope has now been abandoned for the 69 miners entombed in the Willow Grove mine.

However, rescuers continue their tunnelling. Two crushed bodies have been recovered.

"Evacuation Tax" In Chungking

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH". CHUNGKING, Mar. 18 (UP).—The Chinese Government has chosen a novel and effective method of enforcing evacuation of the city. An "Evacuation Tax" is to be levied on any amusements which would encourage people to remain in the war-time capital.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

Australia Tired Of 'Mumbling Minnie' Censor

MELBOURNE.

AUSTRALIA'S Premier, Mr. R. G. Menzies, to-night promised a complete overhaul of the censorship machinery—"Mumbling Minnie," Australians call it—following the muddle over Monday's news of the Anzac landing at Suez.

He gave this pledge after a meeting of the War Cabinet discussed the Dominion-wide burst of anger and ridicule.

"We are satisfied," he said, "that some people have behaved with a high degree of stupidity, causing the Press unnecessary inconvenience and preventing the public from getting reasonable satisfaction."

It is the heavy-handed operation of the censorship at 12,000 mile range—in London—which has particularly exasperated the Press.



This is how 'Mumbling Minnie' of France, 'A n a s t a s i e,' Frenchmen call her.

NAZIS FEAR 'MAGIC OF WORDS'

NEW YORK.

THERE is a lesson for the world, the New York Herald-Tribune finds to-day, in Britain's tolerance of extreme opposition in her wartime campaign.

Commenting on the Fascist attempts to wreck Mr. Churchill's Manchester meeting on Saturday, the newspaper says:

"The British, because they believe in the power of words, are not afraid of them."

"The Nazis do not respect words. They are terrified of the magic properties they themselves have assigned to them."—Reuter.

OUR PRESS AND GERMANY

(Continued from Page 6.)

views and to secure his authority to send me a statement showing with some precision what he has in his mind—

(a) As to the matters which, for his part, he would propose should be discussed, and

(b) What proposals he could authorize me to put forward for the purpose of establishing that confidence which must necessarily be a preliminary to any settlement acceptable to public opinion here and elsewhere.

You will, of course, realize that I feel the matter should be pursued further; and to that end I think it might be best if I had something more definite so that I can take the next step. Believe me, if this can be arranged, I shall pursue the matter with all the enthusiasm and energy at my command.

If, as I hope you will, you have an opportunity of discussing this important question further with the Fuehrer, I trust that you will express to him my appreciation of his reception of me and my desire to do anything that I can to further the indications of co-operation which he then gave to me.

You will realize, I am sure, that it is of the utmost importance that there should be complete secrecy about this matter.

Yours sincerely, (Signed) KEMSELEY.

Dr. Dietrich's Reply

Munich, August 17, 1939.

Dear Lord Kemseley: I am sorry that as a result of a journey abroad I have not been able to write to you sooner.

After your very agreeable visit to Germany and the frank talks with you on Anglo-German relations, I received with the greatest interest the letter which you sent me through your colleague, You stated in that letter that mutual confidence is the first condition for friendly co-operation between peoples, but that unfortunately such confidence did not at present exist in your country towards Germany.

I appreciate all the more the fact that you, Lord Kemseley, should be applying yourself with such enthusiasm and energy towards the re-establishment of this confidence, and should share with me the hope that by clearing away misrepresentation and misunderstandings a way may be found to bring our two nations together again.

It therefore seems to me that I can best respond to your friendly suggestion by setting myself to express to your wide circle of readers my own frank and sincere opinions. Perhaps this may make some small contribution towards the restoration of confidence. For so long as such confidence does not exist there can be no object in preparing for conversations of the kind which you have in mind. That is the Fuehrer's view also.

May I ask you to read my article—as arranged—to send me the promised English article so that we may both examine the two and shortly publish them?

Yours, etc. (Signed) O. DIETRICH.

Dr. Dietrich has asked why I did not send my article to him and why my papers did not print his article. I have, I think, given him a complete answer to the questions.

Munday's muddle in London allowed the B.B.C. Empire broadcast to announce the arrival of the troops at Suez four hours before an announcement of their landing "somewhere in the Middle East" was released by the Department of Information here.

The Sydney Sun expresses this exasperation in a leader which says: "The muddled hand of Mumbling Minnie has reached out and caught Australia in its grip."

"Minnie has created a situation which would have been incredibly farcical if it were not so incredibly tragic."

POLICE GUARD WOOL

SPECIAL police guards were posted on the docks at Launceston, Tasmania, to-day, after fire was discovered in a cargo of 3,000 bales of wool awaiting shipment to Britain.

Sabotage is suspected, and detectives are checking up on the records of all Germans in the island.

Deaths in the heat-wave which has scoured Eastern Australia for the last few days to-night total forty-nine.

Bush fires are threatening three New South Wales towns—Binalong, Bowdoin and Barilla. Scores of homesteads and sheep station have been devastated.

CHANGE IN BALLOT

CANBERRA.—There is nothing radically wrong with the present Australian system of voting, but it is proving just a little disillusioning to those who solicit the voice of the constituencies.

The situation which has caused the Government to bring in legislation to change the system is this: The Australian elector has an eye to the quickest way of getting his voting job done. So, when he sees a long list of candidates for the Senate—which is elected under a complicated preferential system—his natural impulse is to vote for the names at the top of the list.

The names on the ballot paper being in alphabetical order, those beginning with A have been liable to turn out victorious, while S's and W's and others low on the list, who might have far greater political prestige, found themselves out in the cold.

Labour's gains in the 1937 election were explained in no small measure by an ingenious choice of candidates having names beginning with the first letters of the alphabet.

Labour gained all the New South Wales seats, for example, with a team all of whose names began with A, while the opposition began with W's.

The strategic position on the ballot paper, thus attracting the suffrages of bewildered and inexperienced voters.

Queensland elected Labour Senators, one of the names beginning with B and the other two with C. The Independent Credit Party in that state polled astonishingly well with a team of three candidates all with names beginning with A. In Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania, too, Labour chose men whose names ensured their being at the top of the ballot paper.

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DANUBE IS NOW FREE OF ICE

SOFA, Mar. 18 (Reuters).—The Hungarian reaches of the Danube are now free of ice.

Ten thousand tons of Rumanian and Soviet oil for Germany, which were recently held up at Varso, are now being transferred for transport to their destination.

ATHLETE'S FOOT CAN QUICKLY SPREAD TO THE ENTIRE FAMILY

You can pass on infection Athlete's Foot to those you love and they, in turn, can pass it on to others. Athlete's Foot is a very contagious infection and it is very easy to catch it. It is a very common infection and it is very easy to catch it.

It is a very common infection and it is very easy to catch it. It is a very common infection and it is very easy to catch it. It is a very common infection and it is very easy to catch it.

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KING'S

TO-DAY ONLY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

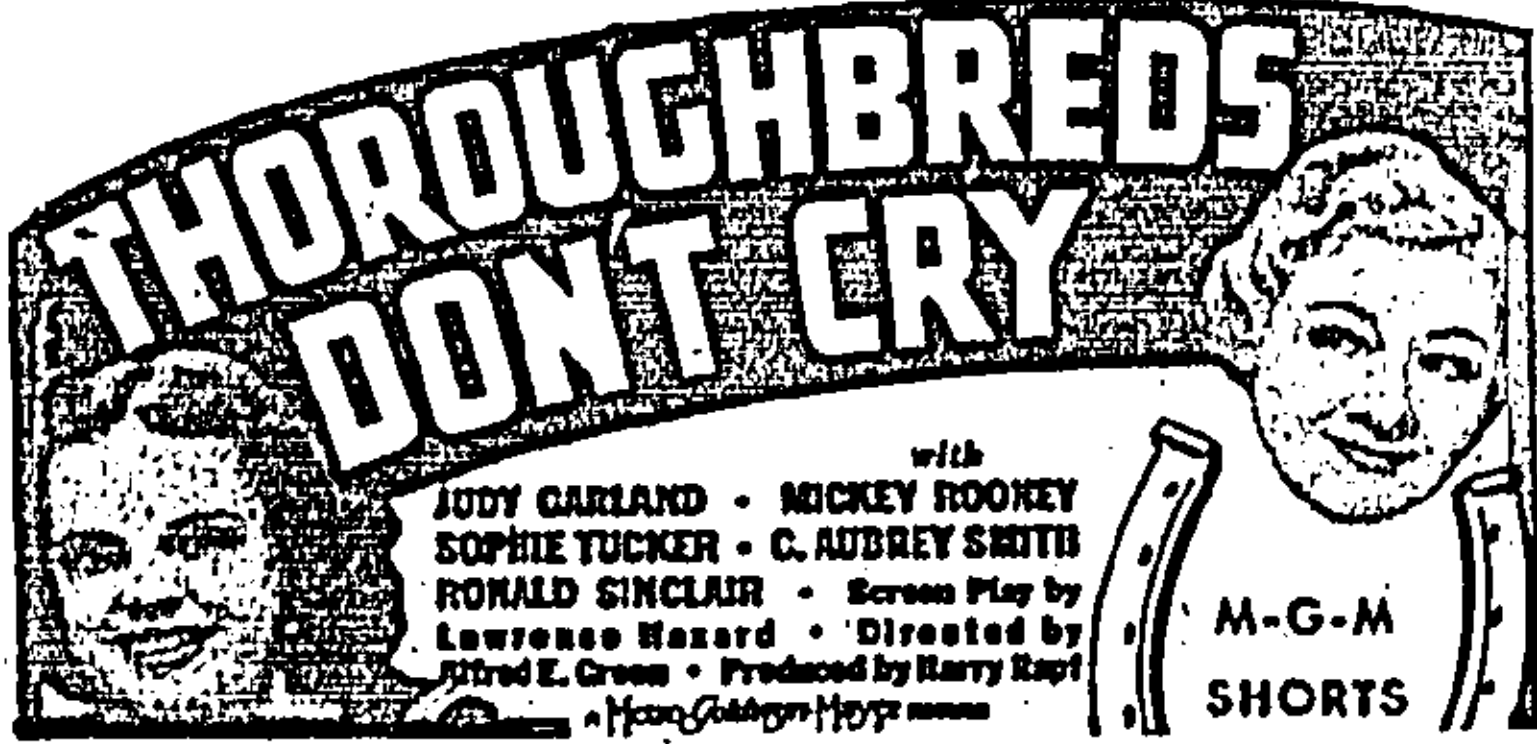


Also Latest FOX MOVIE TONE NEWS AT SLIGHT INCREASE IN PRICES

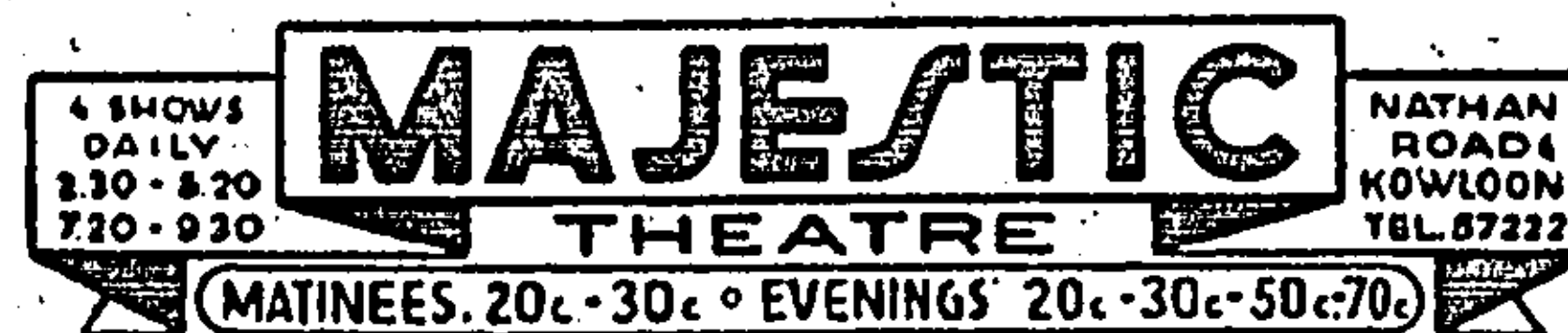
TO - MORROW THE RITZ BROTHERS in
A 20th Century Fox Picture "THE GORILLA"



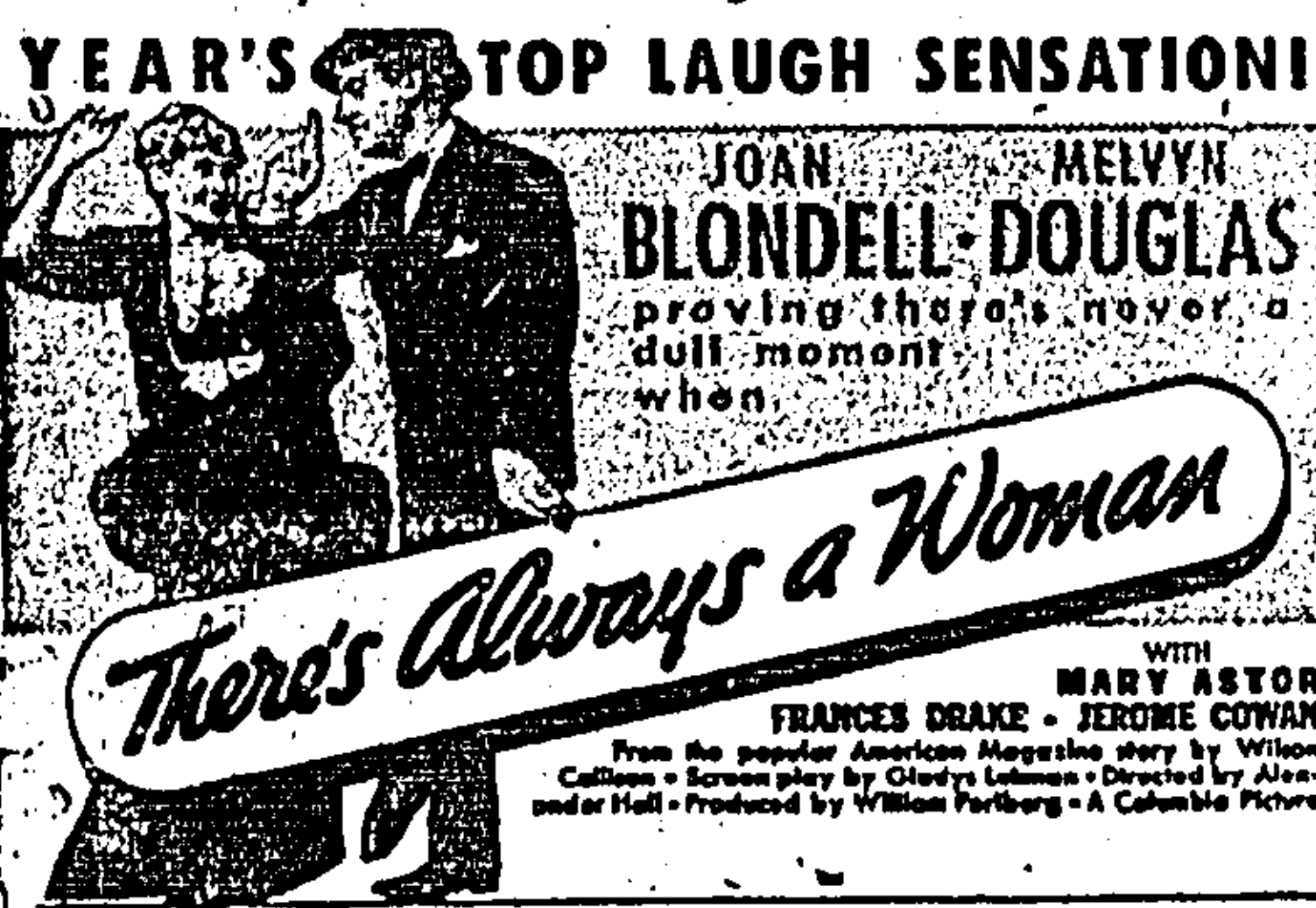
TO-DAY ONLY



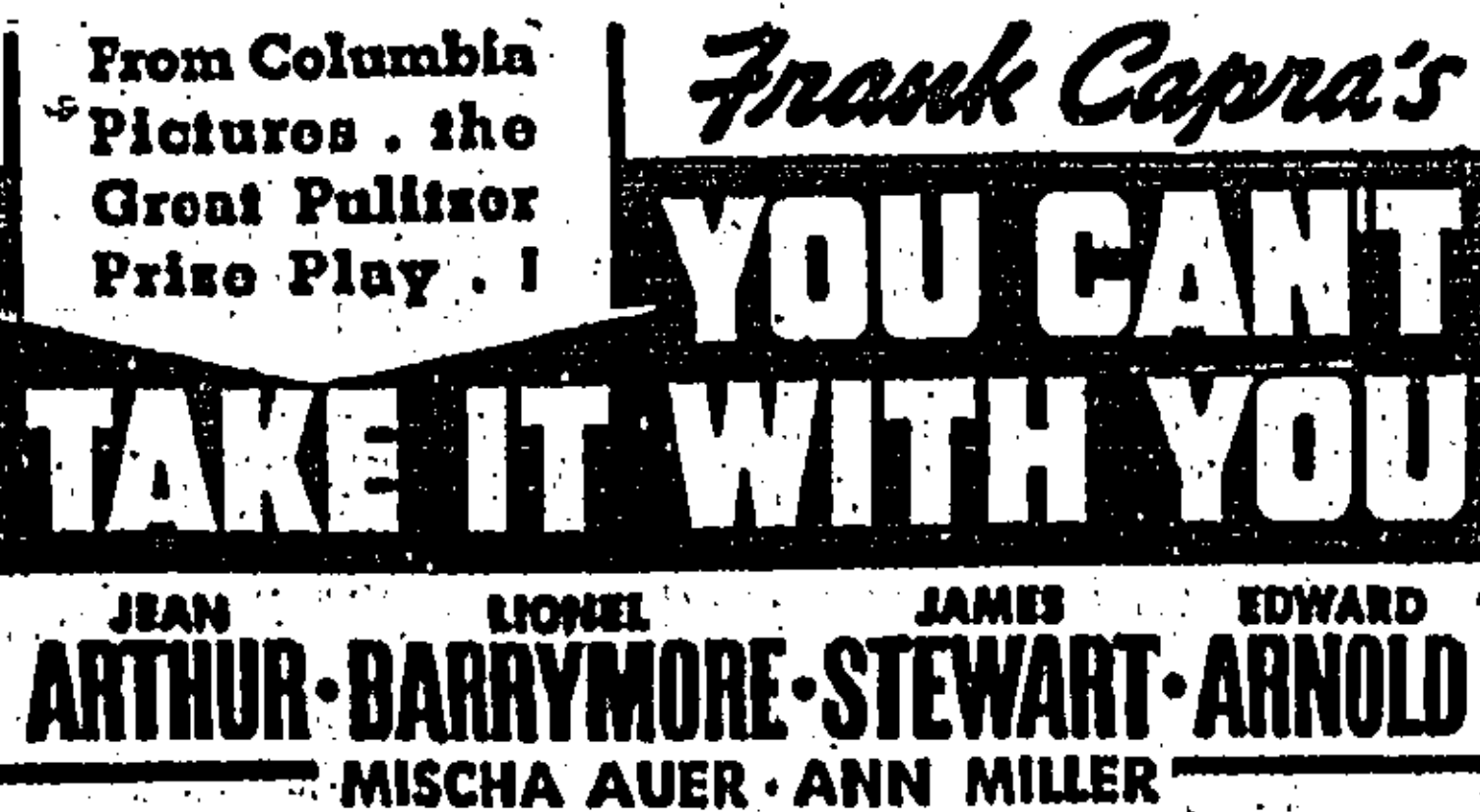
TO-MORROW "BACKDOOR TO HEAVEN" Wallace Ford Patricia Ellis A Paramount Picture



TO-DAY, ONE DAY ONLY RETURN SHOWING BY POPULAR DEMAND!

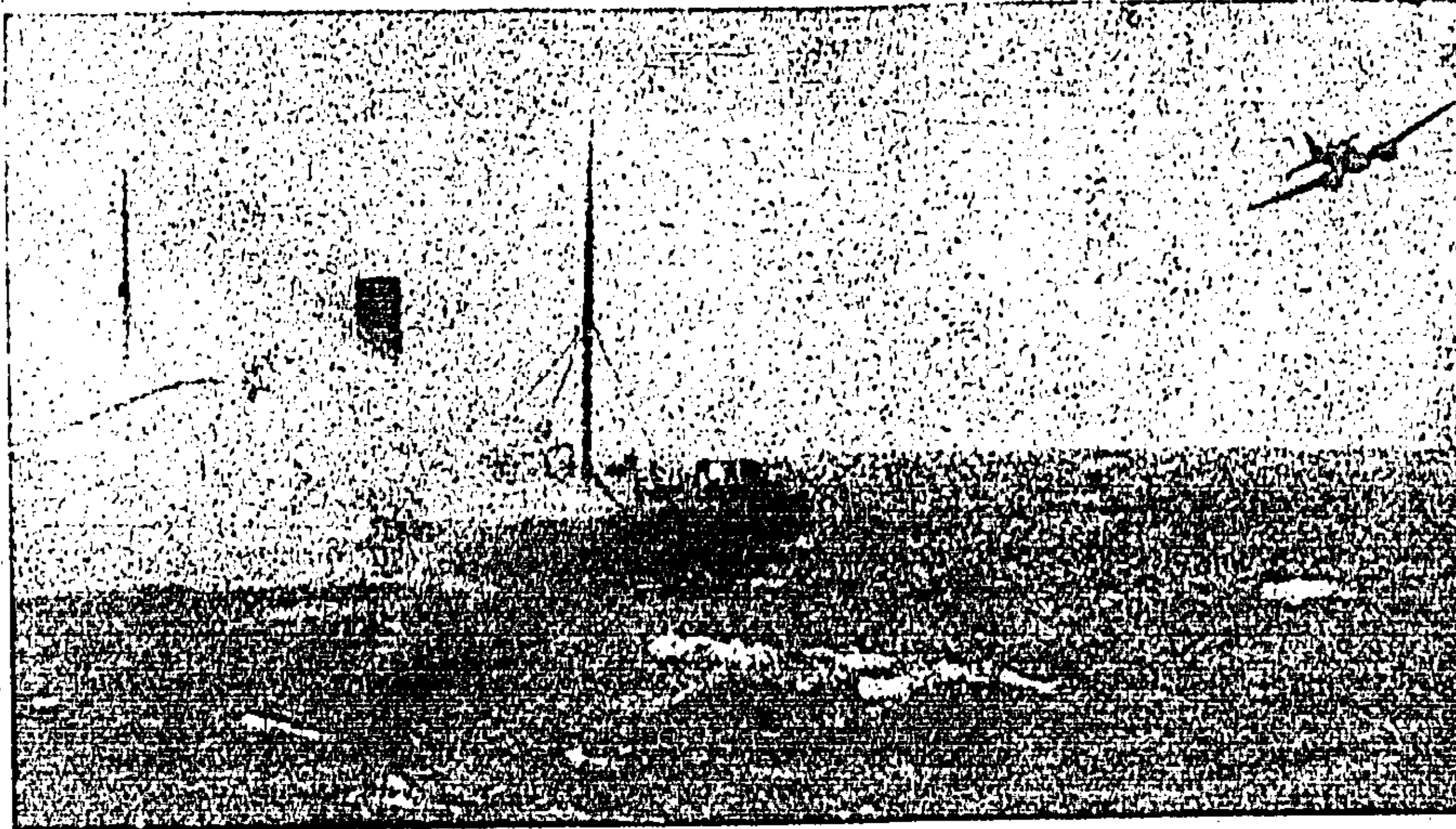


TO-MORROW, ONE DAY ONLY RETURN OF AN "OLD FAVOURITE"



Dine, Wine & Dance at CHANTECLER 176-179 Nathan Road, Kowloon. Tel. 50021.

FIRST PICTURE OF THE BURNING DOMALA



The British India liner Domala, bombed and machine-gunned by a German Heinkel, still burning fiercely from bow to stern in the English Channel. This picture of her through the clouds of smoke was taken from a naval vessel while an aeroplane was flying overhead.

HUSBAND AND WIFE FIGHT OFF ROBBERS

Thrilling Story Related At Criminal Sessions

An early morning encounter between a villager, his wife, and three robbers at a village in Chuen Wan on January 28, was related at the Criminal Sessions to-day when Sung Yuk-lan, alias Sung Yung, 29, Hui Chung, 26, and Wan Chun, 28, were charged before Mr. Justice-R. E. Lindsell with assault, with intent to rob.

Jury members were Messrs. Ip Kwan-chung (Foreman), Yeung Shek-in, Wong Kam-plu, Hyim Poon, Wong Tai, and W. A. Tansley. Mr. J. P. Murphy, Assistant Crown Solicitor, said Chiu Sam and his wife Li Lan lived in a small hut at Kong Pan Tin Village, Chuen Wan, and retired at 7 p.m. on January 27. At 3 a.m., on January 28, Chiu was awakened by his wife and saw three men in the hut, and one of them was pointing a revolver at him. Wan Chun, third accused, was alleged to have said that he and the other two were there to search for illicit wine. He was the one armed with a revolver.

Fired Revolver

Sung, first accused, struck Chiu who began to struggle. Then, Wan fired his revolver but Chiu was not hit. Chiu picked up a chopper and tried to strike Wan and was in turn hit with bamboo poles. Chiu's wife joined in the fray and snatched away the torch light belonging to one of the robbers. She was hit with a bamboo pole and retreated into the kitchen where she beat upon a tin pan as she shouted for help.

Chiu joined his wife and picking up an earthenware kettle he threw it at the robbers who ran away. When the Police arrived they found a bullet on the bed of the hut.

"I Had To Run Away"

At the end of the prosecution's evidence, Sung said: "I did not go to rob. I admit I did go to steal but before I could steal anything the inmates were awakened and I had to run away. I did not assault anyone."

Hui said: "I was wronged by these people. I knew nothing about the matter."

Referring to a statement he had made when charged at the Shamshui Police Station, Hui said: "I made that statement because I had been beaten by the detective. Had he not done that I would not have admitted. I made that statement for the purpose of evading further bullying."

Wan stated: "I have nothing to say."

Without retiring the Jury unanimously found the accused guilty. Sung and Wan were each sentenced to three years' hard labour and Hui to two and a half. Sung had two previous convictions and Wan one.

FOOD KITCHENS

5,000 Helped Daily With Rice Or Milk

The Relief Association of the Hongkong Chinese Chamber of Commerce has sent a donation of \$500 to the Food Kitchens of the Hongkong Refugees and Social Welfare Society through the kind transmission of Lady Pollock.

The Society maintains four centres for the daily distribution of cooked rice with vegetables to refugees and destitutes and milk to children, benefiting some 5,000 persons each day. The Society is in urgent need of \$15,000 to keep it going until the end of this year.

Donations can be sent to Lady Pollock, 307, The Peak, or through the S. C. M. Post.

Relief in Kwangai Kwelin, Mar. 18.

The National Relief Commission is sending here another \$100,000 for the relief of refugees in south Kwangai. Central News.

Prison For Uttering Counterfeits

Man's Double Trick Brings Downfall

Nine months' hard labour on each of three counts, the sentences to run concurrently, was passed by the Chief Justice, Sir Atholl MacGregor, this morning in the Sessions Court on Chan Ching-hung, 22-year-old travelling trader. Two of the charges were for uttering two counterfeit \$5 notes and the third charge was for possession of a forged \$5 currency note.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. J. J. Edgar (foreman), C. E. Ratham, E. S. Hansch, J. L. Adams, E. J. T. Warren, A. J. Baurlein and C. Bennett.

Mr. E. H. Williams, Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuting, said the uttering of the notes took place in a small shop called Tong Hing Store, 10, Ewo Street, on February 2. Accused, said Mr. Williams, gave a \$5 note to a Fok and asked for ten cents worth of cigarettes. The foki was satisfied with the note and gave the accused \$4.00 change and the cigarettes.

An hour later, accused went back with another similar note and asked for more cigarettes. This time the foki grew suspicious and refused the note. Accused then produced a dollar note and bought ten cents worth of cigarettes.

Chased On To Tram

After he had left the shop people examined the note he had given previously and their suspicions were confirmed. They went out into the street looking for the accused and saw him about ten shops away. They chased him and he jumped onto a tram. When they followed him into the tram he threw away a five dollar note on the steps of the tram. This was picked up. Both notes were found to be forged.

MUSSOLINI IMPORES HITLER TO MODIFY HIS PROPOSALS

FROM PAGE ONE

riers for raw materials, and direct contacts for economic collaboration with the United States. In addition, facilitation for German and Italian emigration, such as Italians to Tunis and Germans to Africa.

10.—Special treatment for Italian commerce at Djibouti and also free passage on the Suez Canal beginning in 1945.

11.—A new statute for Italians in Tunisia.

The last two points denote collaboration by the Axis and an effort to obtain satisfaction for Italy's "natural aspirations."

According to a message from London this morning, official sources state that Britain has no knowledge of Hitler's reported peace points, and they denied that the proposals were presented to Mr. Welles or anyone else.

It is understood that the report comes as a complete surprise to the Government, and that there will be no official comment, at least until it has been authenticated.

In the meantime, it is pointed out that the Allied peace aims have already been clearly stated many times in the past.

Car Smash Victims

Messrs. Roberts And Nechaeff Buried

The funerals of Messrs. J. H. Roberts and George Nechaeff, who were killed on Saturday afternoon when the motor car in which they were travelling ran into the harbour at Wanchai, took place separately yesterday afternoon at Happy Valley. The popularity and esteem in which Mr. Roberts, manager of the B.A.T. factory, was held was shown by the large attendance. The road from the Monument to the Cemetery was lined with employees and factory workers, both male and female, an hour before the service. These people were later allowed into the Chapel to view the coffin, but left before the service was started.

The offices and factory of the B.A.T. were closed for the day, and it is estimated that over 800 of the Company's staff were present.

The Very Rev. J. L. Wilson, Dean of St. John's Cathedral, conducted the service in the Chapel, and the remains were later taken to Sookun-poo for cremation.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. E. Coates, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Kelloway, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Belanovsky, Mr. and Mrs. Y. L. Lum, Messrs. F. N. Merritt, Sr. and F. N. Merritt, Jr., A. G. C. Butfield, E. Tuck, E. M. Bryden, M. H. Turner, R. J. Weatherhead, J. Van Wyke, S. R. Cooke, H. A. Taylor, E. R. V. Ribeiro, A. G. Saffell, F. P. Sequeira, M. J. Gnan, J. E. Roche, C. K. Chung and M. N. Lo.

The same Chapel was the scene of another service shortly afterwards when a service was held by the Rev. D. Upenski, of the Russian Orthodox Church, for the late Mr. George Nechaeff, another old employee of the B.A.T.

The cortege was escorted by a detachment of men from the Volunteer Corps (Engineers), under the command of Binley Walker, M.C., and the coffin was carried into the Chapel by six Volunteers.

Besides the widow, daughter and relatives, those present were Colonel H. B. Rose, Commandant of the Volunteers; Captains Bottomley, Waddell and Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Coates, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Kelloway, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Belanovsky, Messrs. F. N. Merritt, Sr., F. N. Merritt, Jr., A. G. C. Butfield, E. Tuck, E. M. Bryden, A. H. Taylor, K. Robertson, F. P. Franklin, F. White, E. R. V. Ribeiro, A. G. Saffell, F. P. Sequeira, M. J. Gnan, J. E. Roche, A. K. Chung, M. N. Lo and members of the Chinese staff of the British American Tobacco Company and others.

Large numbers of wreaths were sent to both funerals.

The late Mr. Roberts and Mr. Nechaeff were the victims of a motor car accident on Saturday afternoon when the car in which they were travelling alighted off the Wanchai waterfront, and went into the harbour. The other four passengers in the car, which included Mrs. Roberts, were saved.

Mr. Roberts was born in England 30 years ago, and had been posted in Hankow and Mukden before coming to Hongkong. He leaves a widow and a seven-year-old son Anthony.

Mr. Nechaeff was born in Russia, and had been in Hongkong for just under a year. He had been with the B.A.T. for almost 20 years, and was well liked. He was a keen member of the Engineers' Company of the Hongkong Volunteers.

Survivor In Hospital

Mr. Peter Cathrew, one of the survivors of the Wanchai motor tragedy on Saturday, is lying ill with suspected pneumonia at the War Memorial Nursing Home.

Mr. Cathrew was taken to the Queen Mary Hospital with the other three survivors after the accident and was discharged on Sunday morning. He felt fit when leaving the hospital but later began to develop a temperature and was admitted to the War Memorial Nursing Home.

Last night it was stated he was comfortable but would probably remain in hospital for some time.

FINNS FOR AUSTRALIA

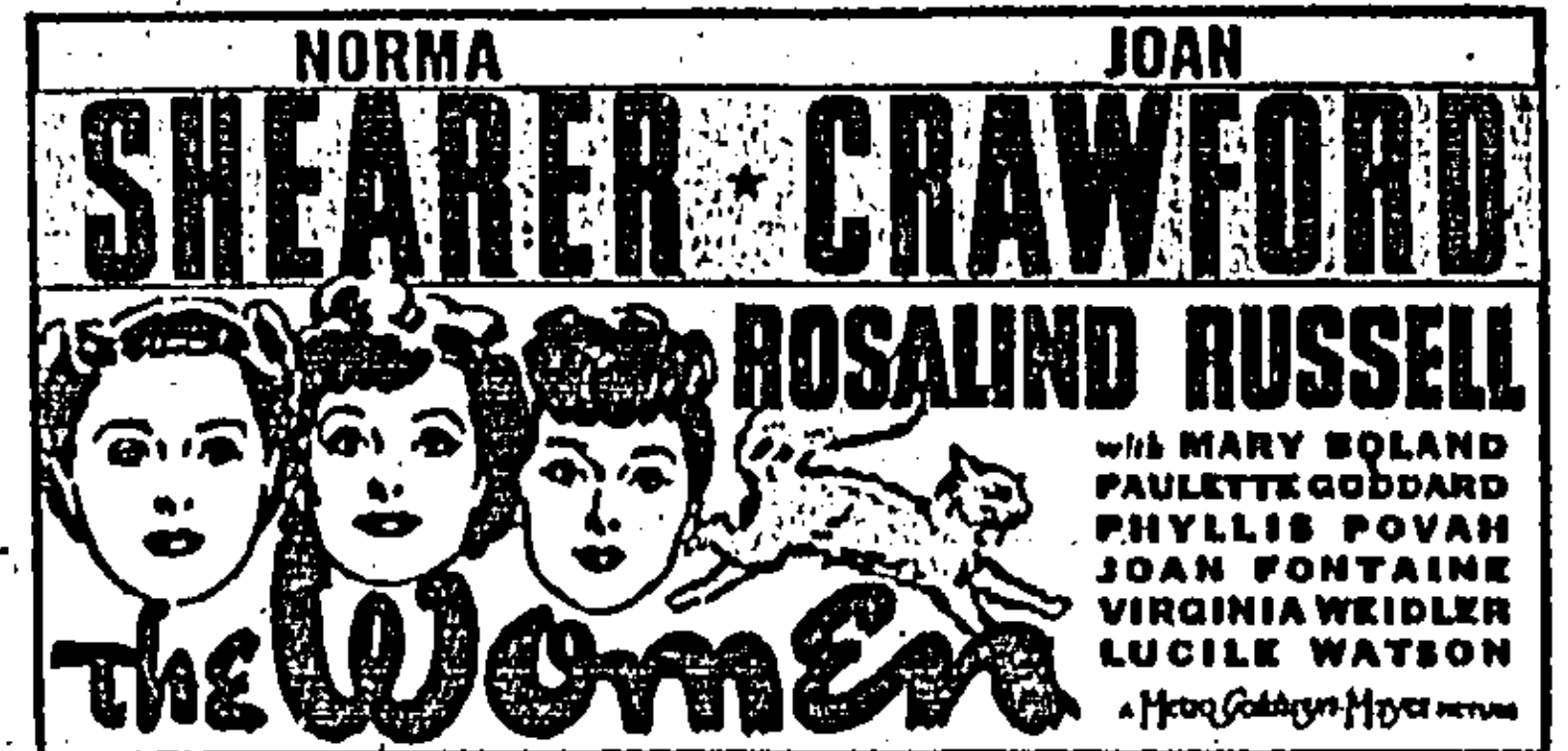
Sydney, Mar. 18. A plan to settle Finnish immigrants in Australia on a large scale is being considered by the Australian Government.

This was disclosed by the Premier, Mr. R. G. Menzies, in a broadcast. Reuter Bulletin.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20, 9.30 P.M. TEL. 31451 AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20, 9.30 P.M. TEL. 56855

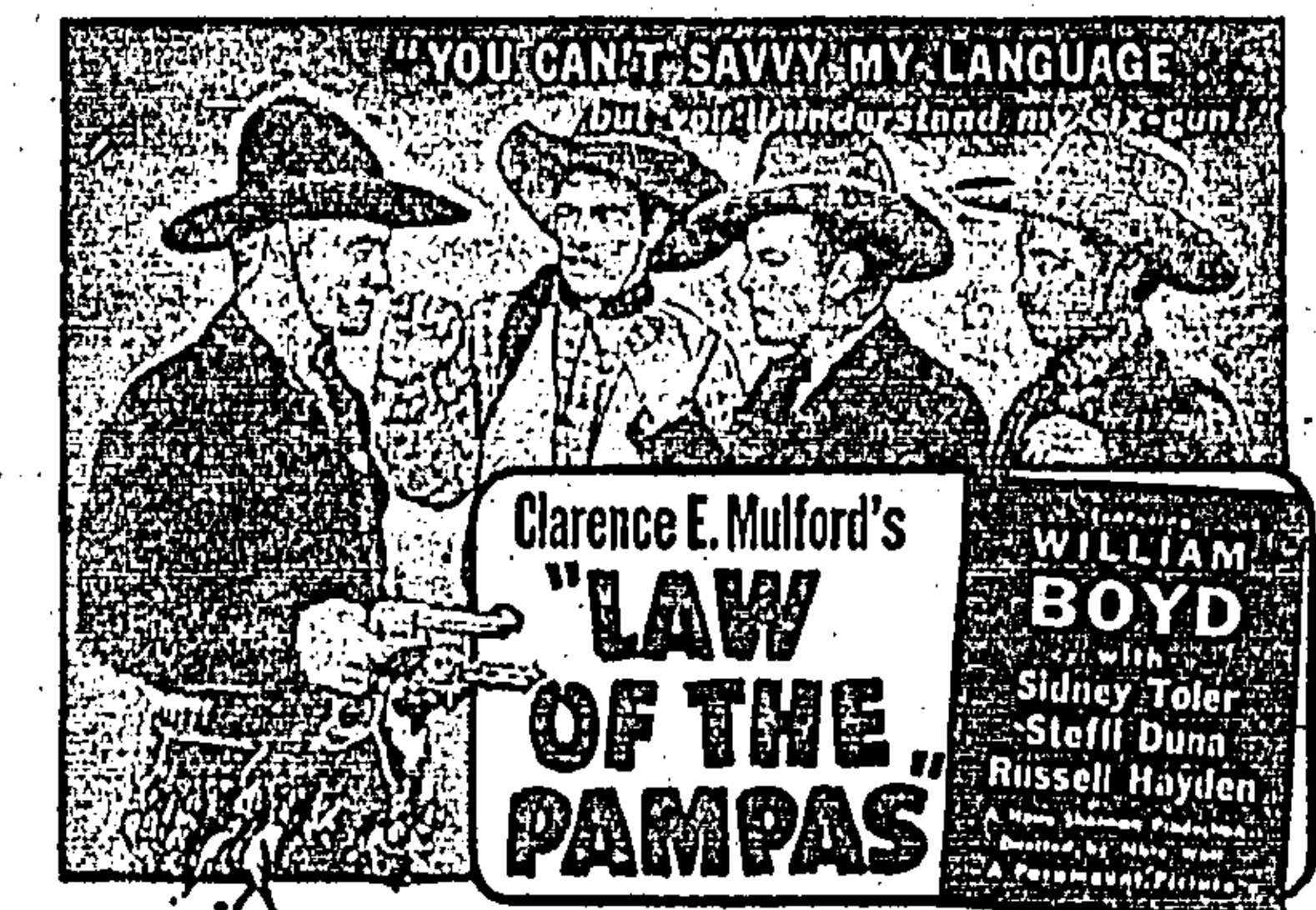
FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY At 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.45 P.M.



TO - MORROW 1940's FIRST GREAT LOVE AFFAIR
A Paramount Picture "REMEMBER THE NIGHT" with Barbara Stanwyck - Fred MacMurray

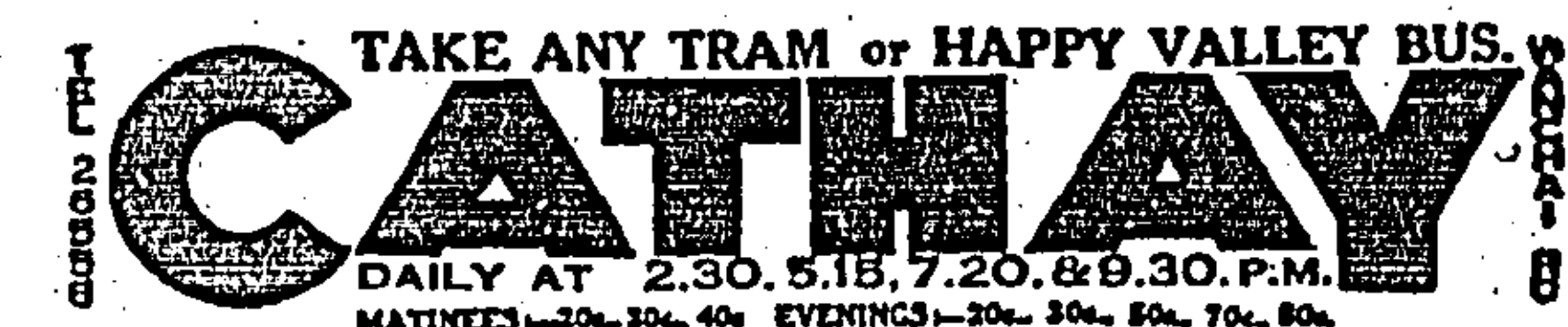


A ROARING FAST ACTION PICTURE OF THE WEST! You can't beat this story for thrilling and exciting action, surpasses the best western production ever made for the screen.

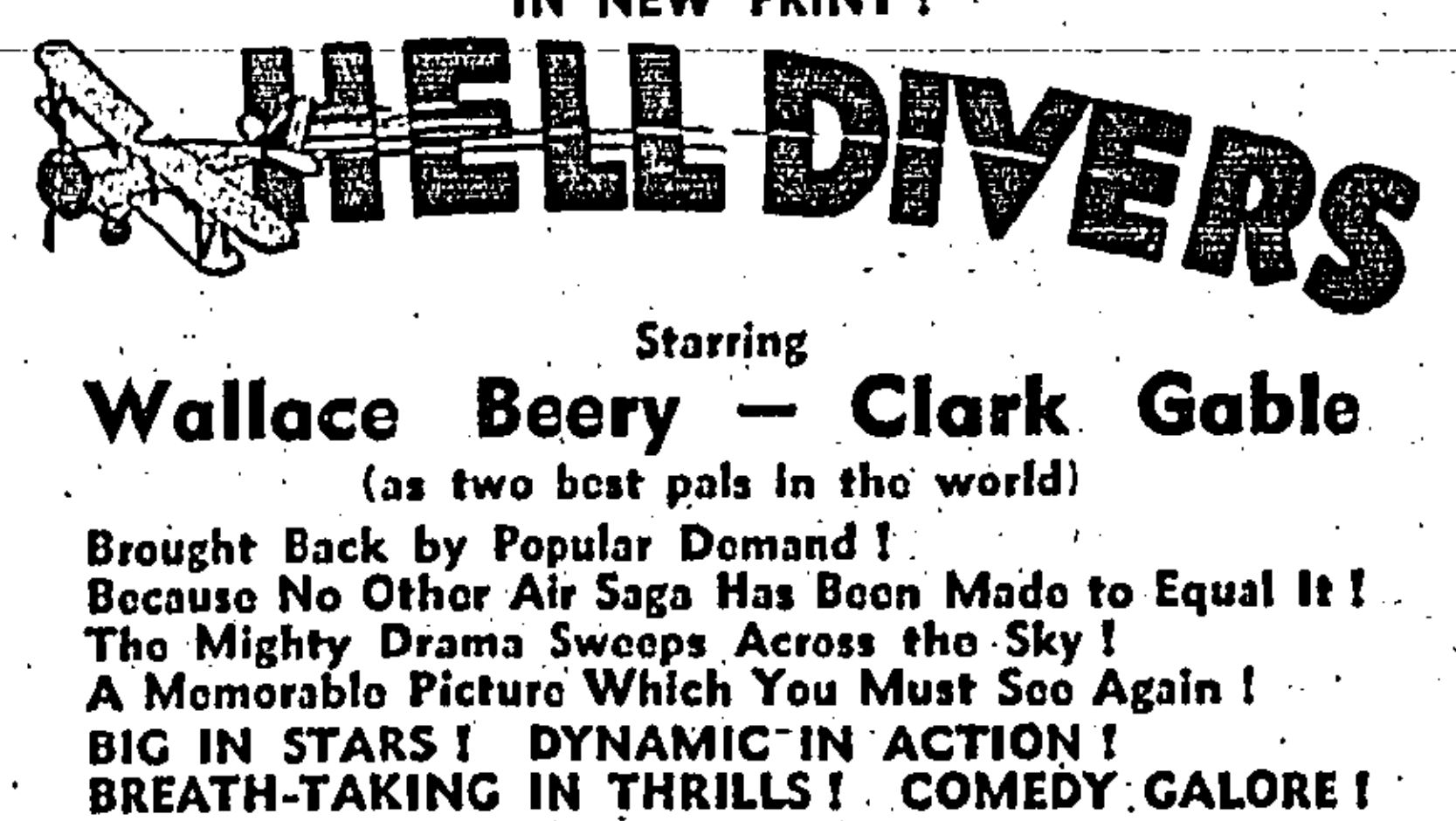


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RUSSIA & AALAND ISLANDS

FROM PAGE ONE

Sea almost exactly halfway between Sweden and Finland and controlling the sea approaches to the west and northwest of Finland and the east and north east of Sweden.

According to the Swedish Foreign Office spokesman, Russia has requested that friendly relations between Finland and the Soviet be re-established as soon as possible.

It was further disclosed by the spokesman that Germany formally threatened to intervene in the Russo-Finnish war if the Allies also actively intervened.

However, Germany did not object to the passage of Allied war materials and volunteers for Finland via Sweden.

In a later part of the interview, the spokesman denied that Russia is requesting free port rights in the Gulf of Bothnia.

New Port For Finns
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" COPENHAGEN, Mar. 18 (UP)—The Helsinki Correspondent of the "Berlingske Tidende" reports that the Finnish Government may replace Hangö harbour, through which much

RUSSIA SEEKS ENTENTE

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ROME, Mar. 18 (UP)—Vatican quarters hint that Russia is re-doubling her efforts to reach an understanding with Rumania and Turkey.

of Finland's trade passed before the war, by a new port.

Hangö has been leased to Soviet Russia as a naval base under the terms of the peace treaty.

The new harbour will probably be constructed at Korhola, which is about 18 miles south-west of Helsinki.

Martial Law By Reds
STOCKHOLM, Mar. 18 (Reuter).—Martial law has been proclaimed in those parts of Finland already occupied by Russian troops. This follows closely on the news that the entire Karelian Isthmus along Lake Ladoga is to be fortified with the Voroshilov Line.

Soviet Demand Denied
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" OSLO, Mar. 17 (UP)—The Norwegian Foreign Minister denies the report from Stockholm that Russia had demanded free harbour facilities in Norway and Sweden.

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